Weather
Cloudy, hot weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 97.5 and the minimum 68.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.0 and 60.3.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

Today's paper consists of 40 pages in three sections

NO. 2381 VOL VIII Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年五月十一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

REPLY OF ALLIES WILL BE GIVEN TO GERMANS FRIDAY

Chief Delegate Is Then To Go To Berlin To Get Instructions

TIME DRAWS NEAR

Teutons Expected To Say Whether They Will Sign Or Not

ADMISSION SOUGHT

Foe Wants Equal Footing In League Of Nations Immediately

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 6.—(Via Koukaza).—The deliberations of the Big Four on the German counter-proposals continue.

The consultative commissions will forward their reports on Monday morning, the Big Four will examine them on Tuesday and will commence on Wednesday to draw up the Allies counter-reply, which ought to be handed to Germany on Friday. The Chief of the German Delegation will leave immediately for Berlin to inform his Government of the counter-reply and to receive instructions whether he shall sign the Treaty or not.

The Big Four today heard M. Vesnitch, M. Benes, M. Bratiand and M. Venezelos who demonstrated the impossibility of the immediate reduction of armaments in Central Europe in the interests of safeguarding the present political situation.

Admittance To League Is Demanded By Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, May 30.—The second part of the German counter-proposals agrees to the Allies' military and naval stipulations, providing Germany enters the League of Nations on an equal footing immediately. It demands, however, a transitional period to maintain larger forces for the purposes of internal order.

Germany is prepared to raze her western fortresses and to establish a zone to be occupied by troops. She demands a secret, unmolested plebiscite with regard to the cession of territories, including Alsace-Lorraine, and facilities for German-Austria to unite with the German Empire.

Germany refuses to cede Upper Silesia because that region has belonged to Germany for centuries and possesses a German majority, but she agrees to the cession of the Polish parts of the province of Posen and West Prussia and agrees to convert Memel, Koenigsberg and Dantzig into free ports and to concede far-reaching rights to the Poles there.

Germans See Contradiction

The Germans declare that the demands with regard to their colonies flatly contradict President Wilson's fifth point and propose that the question be referred to a special committee.

They do not recognise any Russian right to restitution.

They state that the surrender of their mercantile marine is unacceptable but they are willing to agree to construct merchant vessels.

They reject the obligation to compensate Italy, Montenegro, Rumania and Poland.

They are willing to pay a definite percentage of the entire revenues of the Empire as an annuity.

They refuse to permit the prosecution of the ex-Kaiser, who is not liable to punishment, or to hand over persons accused of crimes during the war.

Points About Property Raised

Paris, May 30.—The Germans have delivered the British and French translations of the first section of the counter-proposals and have also handed in two notes concerning German property in Allied countries, the Ottoman Public Debt and the Sao Paulo Question.

The Council of Four today received the Luxemburg delegation and promised to settle all questions in accordance with the wishes of the people of Luxemburg. The delegation expressed a desire for the preservation of the autonomy of their country and an economic union with Belgium and France simultaneously.

Pershing Wong Gets Autographed Picture Of U.S Commander

Introducing Master Pershing Wong.

This martially entitled young gentleman is a resident of Shanghai and a citizen of the Chinese Republic, named after the chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France and recently the recipient of an autographed photograph on which General Pershing expresses hearty wishes for his young namesake.

Master Pershing Wong is the son of Mr. B. S. Wong, Chinese manager of the Chinese-American Publishing Company. The problem of a first name for the youngster came up some time ago and when the surname of the American Commander was suggested Mr. Wong decided that it was just the ticket. Following the christening Mr. George L. Treadwell, assistant manager of the Publishing Company, wrote General Pershing, telling him of the incident. The following letter, enclosing the autographed photograph for Master Wong, was received last week:

"Dear Mr. Treadwell: Your letter of January 28 was a most refreshing one, and I have no doubt that my young namesake, Pershing Wong, will become a powerful factor in the politics of the Far East. At the age of 1½ years, he has the appearance of being a very shrewd young gentleman, and I am sure that with your patronage he will become a powerful factor in the spreading of that Americanism which you state is at the bottom of your effort's.

"In the hope that my name and photograph may lend aid to this effort I enclose a duly autographed picture which I send to my young namesake with hope for his future success and my thanks to yourself.

"Most sincerely yours,
"JOHN J. PERSHING."

Shanghai Conference Will Reopen, Hsu Says

Negotiations Between North And South Proceeding, He Tells British Minister

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 6.—President Hsu Shih-chang has informed Sir John Jordan that informal negotiations are proceeding with the South and there is a possibility of a resumption of the Peace Conference while no apprehension need be felt regarding further hostilities.

'Aide Memoire' Presented To Government At Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, June 7.—The British Acting Consul-General at Canton on the 5th presented an 'aide memoire' to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who replied that he cordially shared the hope of the Allied Ministers that the Shanghai Conference, now unfortunately broken up, might be re-convoked and the negotiations brought to a successful close at the earliest possible date.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang points out the fact that the Canton Government has not accepted the resignation of its delegates but has instructed them to remain in Shanghai to await the resumption of the negotiations, whereas the Peking Government has already accepted the resignations of its delegates, who have left Shanghai, so that the Conference could not at present be resumed.

Tells Purpose Aimed At

The object of the Canton Government, he said, in appointing delegates to the Conference was to secure permanent peace based on democratic principles, irrespective of party interests, for the welfare of the nation and, if the Peking Government was really sincere in its wishes for the restoration of peace and is not dominated by the Militarists, the peace negotiations, it was hoped, could be brought to a successful close at an early date.

Press Comment Given

Canton, June 7.—The Canton Times in an editorial on the 'aide memoire' remarks:

"Just consider for a moment: Japan happens to be one of the five Associated Powers. The Chinese people

(Continued on Page 6)

Britain's Military Program Reviewed Before Commons

Possibility Of Withdrawing Troops From North Russia This Summer Seen By Churchill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—In the House of Commons today, introducing the Army Estimates, the Secretary for War, Mr. Winston Churchill, foreshadowed the possibility, owing to the favorable situation, of withdrawing the foreign troops from North Russia by the end of the summer. It was a fundamental principal of British policy that Russia must be saved by the Russians, although that principle should be enforced without deserting her friends. New Russia must be a Democratic State and the Five Great Powers had decided to make further support and formal recognition of the anti-Bolshevist Governments in Russia conditional upon their undertaking that their victory would be immediately followed by the summoning of a Constitutional Democratic Assembly.

As soon as Peace was signed the Army of the Rhine could be reduced to six divisions, and more when Peace was being carried out effectively.

Peace Plans Outlined

If Peace was signed in June, it was proposed to send back home all 1914 men for relief by the end of June from all theaters except India and, similarly, by the end of July to send back all 1915 men, excluding those in India. Derby men would be relieved according to the months in which they were enlisted; he did not promise to relieve them immediately Peace was signed.

Referring to the situation in the Ukraine and the Crimea, Mr. Churchill said it was apparent that wherever the Bolshevists were faced determinedly they were repulsed.

The anxieties respecting Rumania had decreased. Its army was a powerful force capable of protecting its own frontier.

He said that the fact that newly formed weak States which bordered on the Bolshevists were standing firm, despite the appearances of imminent collapse three months ago, and their recent achievements was a telltale measure of the Bolshevist's military weakness.

Situation In Russia

He paid a tribute to General Denikin's advance, saying that his position, after great vicissitudes, had improved remarkably. He had advanced his whole front to a depth, in some places, of eighty miles. The effect of British munitions here was only now beginning to tell and supplies would be continued. He was very confident with regard to the immediate prospects for General Denikin's army.

General Ironside and General Maynard had solved very difficult problems with extraordinary success.

Moreover, a new factor was Admiral Koltchak's advance. Beginning in March on a front of 700 miles his line had been advanced a maximum depth of 250 miles. Admiral Koltchak's troops were purely Russians equipped with British rifles and munitions. This advance had already drawn off 20,000 Bolshevists from the Archangel front, rendering real service. There was now good prospect of the whole of North Russia becoming self supporting within a reasonable time and of purely Russian forces maintaining themselves against the Bolshevists. Consequently our tired conscripts were being withdrawn and relieved by fresh volunteers and new Russian forces both of whom were awaiting the arrival of Admiral Koltchak's right wing.

Fulfilling Obligations

Here we had been building up our old reputation of fulfilling all our obligations and respecting our scraps of paper. He was confident the stipulations of the Five Powers with regard to the future, which he had previously mentioned, would be satisfactorily answered.

The problem of man power was at a very great strain owing to our anxieties in India, Afghanistan, Egypt, Turkey and Ireland. All leave in the Rhineland had been stopped and the Allied forces were ready to advance.

The new volunteer army had reached 170,000 men, excluding 25,000 men in the Rhine Army who volunteered to continue serving. The situation in Egypt, India, and Turkey required careful watching for a considerable time.

A labor amendment to reduce the Army Estimates was rejected by 149 votes to 47 and the Estimates were adopted.

Anglo-Americans At Peking Oppose Shantung Decision

Resolution Addressed To Two Governments Deprecates Action At Paris

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 6.—The Anglo-American Association today passed the following resolution:

"While recognising the supreme effort being made to set up a new international order in which secret treaties and political aggression and the settlement of international disputes by war have no place and appreciating that these lofty aims can only be achieved by overcoming difficulties of which we in China have no full knowledge, this Association learns with the keenest disappointment and the deepest sympathy with the Chinese people the decision of the Peace Conference to transfer to Japan the former German rights in Shantung.

"We express the solemn conviction that this decision will create conditions that will inevitably bring about extreme discord between the Chinese people and Japan and raise a very serious hindrance to the development of the economic interests of China with other countries. A settlement which perpetuates the conditions created by Germany's aggression in Shantung in 1898, that were contributing causes of the disorders in North China in 1900 and that made inevitable the Russo-Japanese war, cannot make for peace in the Far East, for the political stability in China nor for the development of trade and commerce equally open to all.

"Further, the evil consequences of conditions which are not only subversive to the principles of national self-determination but also a denial of the policy of the open door and the principle of equal opportunity will be greatly accentuated if Japan, a near neighbor, be substituted for Germany, whose center of political and economic activities was the other side of the globe.

"Therefore we resolve that representations be made to the British and American Governments urging that the States taking part in the Peace Conference devise and carry through a just settlement which will not endanger the safety of China and the peace of the world."

All American Planes Arrive At Plymouth

NC-4 First And Is Followed By The Other Two That Crossed Atlantic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—The crews of the American seaplanes NC-4, NC-1 and NC-3 have arrived in London. They received a most enthusiastic reception at Paddington.

Journey From Ferrol

London, May 31.—The NC-1 left Ferrol and reached Plymouth at 2:26 p.m. today.

The NC-4 covered the 500 miles from Ferrol to Plymouth in 409 minutes.

It was sighted off its destination at a height of a thousand feet and escorted towards the land by three British seaplanes. It was met by numerous river craft, which lustily sounded their sirens while the thousands of people on the shore heartily greeted the American seaplane as it approached.

Crew Given Greeting

Commander Read and the crew were taken off by a launch and conveyed on board the American cruiser Rochester, where they were received by the American Vice-Admiral, the Mayor of Plymouth and representatives of the Government.

The airmen were subsequently the guests of honor at a public reception given by the Mayor, who spoke from the Mayflower Stone.

The actual flying time of the NC-4 from America was thirty-five hours, during which she covered 3,000 miles.

Encounters Heavy Fog

The flight of the NC-4 was handicapped by fog, with occasional rain, especially in the neighborhood of Brest.

Her descent into the Mondeco River after leaving Libson was due to a leaky radiator.

The greatest height attained from Ferrol was a thousand feet, but the seaplane most of the time kept at a height of fifty to a hundred feet owing to fog and crossed the Channel at a height of 200 feet.

U.S. MAIL IN ON 14TH

The American Post Office announces that a big mail is expected from America on the B.A.T. steamer Justin which will arrive in Shanghai on or about June 14.

Wilson's Bold Challenge To His Opponents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The text of the Memorial Day Address which President Wilson delivered at Suresnes Cemetery in France, where many Allied soldiers are buried, was as follows:

"These men did not come across the sea merely to defeat Germany or her associated powers in the war. They came to defeat forever the things for which the Central Powers stand—the sort of power that they meant to assert in the world: the arrogant and selfish dominion which they meant to establish. And they came moreover to see to it that there should never be a war like this again. The nation that would draw out of this common concord of council would betray humanity. So this is our duty—to maintain safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of America, France, England, Italy and Belgium and all other suffering nations should never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done. It must be done. And it will be done. The thing these men left us is the great instrument which we have just erected in the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the covenant of the governments that these men should not have died in vain. You are aware, as I am aware, that the airs of an older order are beginning to stir again—that the standard bearers of the old order are trying to assert themselves again. There is here their attempt to instill into the councils of statesmen the reckonings of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of this war and any man who counsels these things advocates a renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made. For if this is not the final battle for right, there will be another war which will be final. Let these gentlemen who suppose that it is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order of which we are ashamed and which we are ready to forget, realise that they cannot accomplish it. The peoples of the world are awake and the peoples understand. Private councils of statesmen cannot now and cannot hereafter determine the destinies of nations. If we are not the servants of the opinion of mankind, we are of all men the littlest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. We adjure you in the name of all the great traditions of Americans to make yourselves soldiers now, once for all, in this common cause where we shall need to wear no uniform except the uniform of the heart—clothing ourselves with the principles of right and saying to men everywhere: 'You are our brothers and we invite you to attend the comradeship of liberty and peace.' Let us go away hearing these unspoken mandates of our dead."

Amir Of Afghanistan Given Terms Of Peace By Viceroy

British Official Answering Ruler's Letter Says Troops Must Be Withdrawn From Border

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, June 4.—The Amir Amanulla's letter to the Viceroy explains that the outbreak of war was due to certain misunderstandings. He explains that the disorders and disturbances in India, especially the unruly demonstrations in Peshawar, had reached a pitch obliging him to despatch troops to protect his frontiers. The Commandant of the Eastern Army, considering certain points included in his own territory, according to the maps and plans in his possession, proceeded to carry on some digging as a precautionary measure, whereupon the British troops violated Afghan territory, obliging the Amir to declare war. Meanwhile the Afghan Envoy Abdur-Rahman reached Kabul and explained that the Foreign Secretary had impressed upon him the necessity of desisting from war and it became apparent that the events and movements which had taken place were accidental and undesirable. The Amir put off the publication of the proclamation of a Holy War and referred the matter to the National Council who decided to send an Envoy to India to offer an explanation and to stop the fighting.

After taking exception to the aeroplane attacks on Kabul and Jellalabad, the Amir emphasises that he does not desire the old friendship to be broken or bloodshed to lead to perpetual enmity. He affirms that his Government desires an honorable and dignified peace and suggests that delegates be appointed to conclude peace at the earliest possible date.

Reply Of Viceroy

In reply the Viceroy expresses pleasure at learning that the Amir is sincerely anxious for a cessation of fighting but gives an explicit recital of acts of Afghan hostility and violation of British territory and reminds the Amir Amanulla of the chance he gave him at the eleventh hour. However, actuated by a knowledge of his inexperienced youth and mindful of our obligations to his late father, Lord Chelmsford agrees to an armistice provided:

(1)—All Afghan troops withdraw from the frontier 20 miles from the nearest British forces.

(2)—The British remain where they are, continuing all military precautions but take no offensive.

(3)—Aircraft shall not bomb the Afghan forces but shall have freedom of the air for the purpose of vision.

The Afghans shall return unhurt any aircraft or airmen forced to land in Afghan limits. The Amir is to inform all the tribes that he has asked for a cessation of fighting and he forbids aggressive action against the British.

The Viceroy emphasises the leniency of these terms and invites the Amir to accept them. If he does so, General Barrett will arrange a meeting with the Afghan Generals to sign an armistice and then selected officers will discuss the final terms of peace. If the Amir refuses the consequences rest on him, for the unlimited resources of the British can only mean one result.

Dakka Area Normal

Simla, June 5.—The Dakka area is normal with the exception of slight sniping and cutting the telegraph wires.

Fifty Afghans have been taken prisoners at Kharlachi, where we demolished two forts.

The Parachinar road is clear save for a few snipers. Nadir Khan has hurriedly retired to Khost, abandoning his tents, documents, hospital stores, two gun carriages and a thousand live shells at the Yusuf Khel camp. During the retreat much baggage and ammunition was dropped which the villagers looted.

A portion of the Kandahar force assembled at Dabral under Abul Qudas is now withdrawing westward.

Heights Near Thal Cleared

Simla, June 3.—The heights south of Thal on the left bank of the Kurram have been cleared and the enemy is reported to have retired to Bland Khel on the right bank of the river. A hill called Ksaplanga, opposite Thal on the other side of the river, is still held by a force of Afghans and irregulars with guns. We have destroyed one by a direct hit. A large body of tribesmen is reported to have collected in the hills northwest of Thal.

The situation at Miranshan is much improved. The enemy had some hundred casualties on Sunday, about thirty being killed.

There is no change on the Dejerat border, where Wazir and Mahsud Lashkars are still reported.

Quetta states our aeroplanes have effectively bombed the enemy camp at Babrai, fifteen miles from Chaman.

STRIKE CALLED OFF OR TO SPREAD TO ALL INDUSTRIES?

One Meeting Decides To Reopen All Chinese Shops At Once

OTHERS DISAGREE

Rumors Circulated Of General Walkout To Affect Foreigners

QUIET RESTORED

Only Few Brushes Occur During Day And Night Is Peaceful

In the strike on or off?

The crowds have quieted down: thousands of Chinese that thronged the streets of Louza and Central Districts caused no trouble last night. The volunteers were not called for duty, special constables aiding regular police to deal with the situation. There were two attacks on shops in Hongkew. The proprietors were accused of selling rice to Japanese. Another fracas occurred at Thorne Road bridge early yesterday afternoon.

Police believe that the strike is fizzling out, that if the shops in Nantao open today, as agreed on at a meeting yesterday, merchants in the Settlement, French Concession and Chapei will follow the example of Nantao tradesmen. But another meeting of business men yesterday decided on the contrary to continue the strike.

On the other hand there is a possibility of a general strike—a complete paralysation of all trade and industry, the last card to be played in the attempt to convince Peking that pro-Japanese officials must be forced from office.

Bankers Suspend Business

The Chinese Bankers Association has announced a general suspension of business beginning tomorrow, to continue until a settlement is reached. This announcement, signed by 12 leading banks, following as it did the meeting of the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, is believed to be significant.

The students' organisations here do not believe the Reuter telegram which brought news of the release of 400 students arrested at Peking. They believe that similar bodies in Peking would advise the local students' Union. The Foreign Office has not yet been officially notified of the reported release of the students.

Then there is the possibility that the influence of the students will exceed that of the Nantao commercial body and while at the meeting it was voted to persuade merchants to open today, a subsequent decision is admitted to be possible.

All Lines Affected

If a general strike is called tomorrow, all business houses, firms and factories as well as Japanese will be affected. This will mean foreign opposition to the students' movement.

Little news can be gained of the plans for a general walkout. From some quarters it is learned that docks, mills, business houses and every form of commercial activity will be deserted tomorrow morning. From other sources the news emanates of a general walkout for tomorrow afternoon.

The strike is either dying out or faltering for second wind, but the boycott against Japanese goods shows no sign of cessation.

The meeting of the Nantao Chamber yesterday morning was presided over by General Lu Yung-hsiang. Over 100 military and civil officials and members of commercial and educational organisations of Shanghai attended and the representative gathering voted to persuade merchants to open their shops today and students to immediately return to their schools.

Among those present were Mr. Shen Pao-chang, the City Magistrate, acting concurrently as the Taoying of Shanghai; Mr. S. K. Chen, representative of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Tsao Yu-cheng, director of the public works department of North Shanghai; Mr. Hsu Kuo-fang, Chief of the Nantao Police; Messrs. Koo Sing-yi and Soo Yung-chang,

chairman and vice-chairman of the Chamber, and Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Zia Hung-cheong and Sung Han-chang.

In the afternoon, an exciting meeting was held by the Federation of the Commercial, Educational and Labor organisations and the Chinese press at the Settlement Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The representatives who participated at the Nantao meeting early in the day were scored harshly, criticised and a demand was made to the Nantao Chamber to reconsider its decision.

The meeting decided that unless a Presidential Mandate dismisses the pro-Japanese officials from office, Shanghai merchants will remain firm.

The meeting was thrown into an uproar when certain representatives, who had attended the Nantao meeting, attempted to speak. They desired to submit a resolution to the body but were jeered and hooted. When the resolution was finally submitted, those attending the meeting refused to leave the hall until it was withdrawn.

Scene Shifts To Hongkew

Yesterday at noon the scene shifted to Hongkew and for two hours the police of the district, aided by reserves from Harbin Road, had their troubles. One Chinese, the compradore of Messrs. Dombey and Son, is at St Luke's Hospital suffering from a lacerated face and bruises about the arms and body, the result of a severe beating at the hands of a big crowd. The Chinese is named Joseph King and that his life was saved is due to the courage and presence of mind of Sergeant J. A. MacKenzie of the Hongkew Station.

Mr. W. A. Griffiths, proprietor of the Griffiths Stores, was saved from serious injury by taking refuge at the home of Dr. C. Noel Davis of 3a Fearon Road. Mr. Griffiths fought his way from Thorne Road to the Davis home. He was kicked and beaten but his injuries are not serious.

Several Chinese were hurt in the melee following the arrival of Sikh reserves, the police charging the thousands in Dixwell Road, Fearon Road and side streets.

The trouble started when it was learned that Messrs. Dombey and Son were attempting to transfer a load of beef from the Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Company plant on Thorne Road, across the creek from the Municipal Chip Plant. The big Arts and Crafts automobile truck drove to the refrigerating plant at 11:30 and it was two hours before the beef was loaded.

Huge Throng Gathers

In the meantime Chinese choked the alleyway leading to the plant from Dixwell Road. Although the plant is but 300 or 400 yards from Dixwell Road, the alley was thronged with a huge crowd, brought there, it is said, at the instance of striking butchers. There were no students as far as can be ascertained.

Sergeant MacKenzie was in charge of a group of Sikhs detailed to guarantee safe conduct to the load of beef. He addressed the crowd, asking them to refrain from interference with the motor truck and then delivered the ultimatum that any trouble would be followed by stern action on the part of the police.

The motor truck, with Mr. J. O. Tattum, manager of Dombey and Son, and the Sikhs armed with carbines, drove through the crowd, leaving Mr. Griffiths and the Chinese compradore King, behind because there was no room on the van.

Sergeant MacKenzie heard the Chinese plan to stop the truck when it reached Bubbling Well, the beef being destined for the Griffiths Stores in that district. He quickly notified the Hongkew Station and Bubbling Well police were notified to provide an escort.

The sergeant returned to see that everything was all right, found that the police were unable to cope with the crowd and saw that Mr. Griffiths and his compradore were in danger. Reserves from Hongkew and Harbin Road were turned out.

Before Sergeant MacKenzie could reach King, several of the crowd picked him from the street and hurled him into the Hongkew Creek from the Fearon Road side. The compradore dropped 15 or 18 feet into the mud, the tide luckily being out. Stones, slabs, sticks, anything that the crowd could lay hands on, were hurled at King in the creek. He plodded through the mud to the steps on the Dixwell Road side leading to the Thorne Road bridge.

Make Another Attack

Police urged him to come up to the street and, although he hesitated for a time, the Sikh police convinced him that he would be protected. He was escorted across the bridge and then the crowd reached him again. This was when Sergeant MacKenzie arrived. Standing between the crowd and King he fought until he was almost exhausted, a Sikh reaching the pair just at the opportune time. MacKenzie grabbed the Sikh's carbine and quickly fired two shots in the air. This frightened the crowd and the Chinese scurried in every direction into Thorne Road, Range Road and Fearon Road.

The sergeant then escorted King from the Thorne Road Bridge to the Hongkew Police station and he subsequently was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. A cursory examination was followed by the announcement that the injuries were "serious," but later in the day it was learned that King is out of danger unless internal injuries result from the beating with bamboo sticks.

The episode was so threatening that Chief Inspector Bourke of Hongkew asked aid from Central Station in addition to the Harbin Road and Hongkew reserves. Japanese police were called from barracks to stand by in the Hongkew station. They gathered in a room opposite the charge room and were held ready for instant duty.

Because of the safe-conduct squads assigned to protect the automobile truck by Hongkew and Bubbling Well Stations, fresh beef will be available at the Griffith's Stores the next few days.

The labor element enrolled with the students yesterday and several mills and factories were forced to close. A walkout of dockyard workers is announced to take place tomorrow.

Following the meeting here, representatives were sent to the various labor organisations to secure their support. Meetings were held and this gave credence to the report that a general strike will be called tomorrow morning or afternoon.

Crowds Storm Rice Shops

Police reserves from Hongkew Station and Special Constables last night quelled a threatening riot originating at a Chinese rice shop of Hanbury Road, near the fire station. The proprietor was accused of selling rice to a Japanese earlier in the evening. A bottle of acid was thrown into the shop and the mob did considerable damage to the premises. Thousands gathered and with some difficulty the police cleared the street.

A similar incident occurred at a rice shop on North Szechuen Road near Moufok Terrace, not far from the North Szechuen Road bridge. Some damage was done to the shop.

Peking Students Address Demands To Government

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 7.—The students have not returned to their studies but have submitted the following demands to the Government:

(1) that the newly appointed Vice-Minister of Education should announce his policy.

(2) that the Government should appoint a Pacification Delegate to negotiate with the students.

(3) that the soldiery and police who illegally arrested and ill-treated students should apologise.

In view of the serious situation in Shanghai the Government has sent H. E. Yang Tcheng, the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, back to Shanghai to investigate and report.

Many Conflicting Views

There is much conflict of opinion in Government circles. Many prominent officials advocate the dismissal of Chang Tsung-hsiang, Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Cheng-yu in order to pacify the people. The Pro-Japanese Party naturally urges that drastic measures should be taken against its opponents. That the latter Party is still in a position to push its desires can be seen by the nomination of Hu Jen-yuan as Chancellor of the Government for Hu Jen-yuan is the nominee of the Anfu Club. The students have protested against the appointment.

Want Policy Fixed

Peking, June 6.—The students refuse to return to their studies until the Government announces a definite policy towards the Shantung question.

A very significant feature of the student movement is the unanimous resolution of the military cadets at Paotingfu to join the other students, as these cadets represent the leading military families.

Mandate To Be Issued

Peking, June 6.—It is semi-officially stated that a mandate will shortly be issued appointing Hu Jen-yuan, the former Chancellor of the Government University, as successor to Tsai Yuan-pei.

Mixed Court Frees Two Chinese Charged With Brick Throwing

Two Chinese, Tseu Soong-pih, tailor, and Boh Yung-ping, bookbinder, charged in the Mixed Court yesterday, by the Muncipal Police and Mr. A. W. Burkill of the Light Horse, S.V.C., with brick throwing and breaking the peace, were released after a caution. The case was heard before British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Yue.

Mr. Burkill stated that on Friday evening while he was serving with the Light Horse at the corner of Foochow and Hoopeh Roads, his unit charged the crowd who was holding up a tramway repair wagon and three cars. The first accused bared his chest and neck and invited witness to stab him and cut off his head and then yelled at the crowd in Chinese to incite them. The second joined the first in throwing bricks at witness.

Police Sergeants Ferguson and Ginnane also gave evidence. The accused, however, denied throwing bricks. The first accused stated that he was hit by a foreigner and the second accused said that he wanted to help the first accused to his home as he was wounded by the foreigner.

Mr. Burkill told the Court that he was sure that the two defendants threw bricks. The first accused not only throw a big red brick himself but also asked the crowd to follow him. He was especially conspicuous, because he wore white clothes spattered with blood.

The Court, however, said since the accused had both denied throwing bricks, they would only be severely cautioned.

Detective Inspector Gibson then made an application for a summons against the proprietor of the teashop at 333 Foochow and Hoopeh Roads for allowing loafers to congregate there. The Court made no comment and made no endorsement on the charge sheet.

Notes Of The Strike

Yesterday was comparatively quiet and at an early hour this morning there were no crowds on the street. Volunteers were not needed and details of special constables, held for emergency, were dismissed at midnight. Sikhs from the Gordon Road Depot were assigned to Louza, Central and Hongkew Stations but were not needed.

The American Company was on duty at Hongkew Station all night Thursday and was relieved early yesterday morning by the Customs Company. Details from the Portuguese Company reported at nine o'clock. At noon all volunteers were dismissed with orders to stand by.

New signs appeared about the Settlement yesterday. They proclaimed "We Stand Behind The Students." Others warned "Do Not Use Violence." In the afternoon, young ladies wearing sashes which read "We Are For Peace" distributed handbills asking the people to remain firm and be peaceful.

Chinese going to the Kiangwan races were stopped by students who argued that attendance at race meetings was not proper at a time when the country should be deep in sorrow. Automobiles, carriages and ricshas were halted. The students carried banners which bore similar slogans.

French police reserves were called out yesterday morning to disperse crowds gathering on the Boulevard de Deux Republiques where agitators were attempting to foster a movement to force employes of the French Tramways to strike.

PAY BY CHECK

$1 opens a Savings Account
$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
TAELS
MEX. DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
TAELS
MEX. DOLLARS
AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS
TAELS
MEX. DOLLARS
AMERICAN GOLD

RESIDENCES OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

Anking, Canton, Changsha, Changteho, Chenchow, Chungking, Chaling, Chengtu, Chao Hsien, Changli, Chow Kai Kow, Changchow, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungfu, Foochow, Fukien, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hinghwa, Hankow, Luchow, Juchow, Juning, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kiangsi, Kwelchowfu, Kashing, Kiaochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kwangninghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa, Liaochow, Liling, Luchowfu, Luho, Lingtienkang, Loting, Mohei, Mintsing, Manila, Mienchih, Mokanshan, Minghow, Nanking, Nantungchow, Nanchang, Nanlinghsin, Ng Sauh, Ningpo, Peking, Pakhoi, Pootung, Pukow, Shanghai, Soochow, Sutsien, Shanhaikwan, Swatow, Siangtan, Shenchowfu, Suining, She Ki Chen, Siccawei, Shenchow, Shaowu, Shaohsing, Sheklung, Sfing, San Yuan Hsien, Sungkiang, Taianfu, Taifeng, Tsingkiangpu, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tanjeh, Tatung, Taikuhsien, Tsinan, Wuhu, Wenchow, Wanchih, Wuchang, Woosung, Wusih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yeningkong, Yochow, Yenchang.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS:

America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jerusalem, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Siberia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Good News for All!

GRIFFITH'S STORES
143 Bubbling Well Road

expect to be able to supply all

FRESH MEAT

requirements for the next few days, should the boycott continue.

Phone: West 800 and 641

SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE

More convenient than any club, far more reasonable in prices. Soft refreshing drinks from our AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN
Business Men's Lunch from 11.30—2 p.m. (Daily Excepting Sundays).

Good - Quick - Clean

No. 11 Nanking Road

HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

BUICKS

A contented wife (or daughter) is a healthy wife (or daughter)! Save doctors' bills by 'phoning——

West 1234

HONIGSBERG'S

1200 Students In Peking Behind Bars At One Time

Continue Nevertheless To Organise Movement For Introducing Chinese Industries To Make Goods Now Bought From Japan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 4.—It is estimated that twelve hundred students are behind bars in Peking today. The streets are alive with soldiers. After using general repressive methods against the student agitators in Peking, culminating in the wholesale arrests of the last few days, the police have this morning struck at the heart of the movement by the closing of the shops of the industrial school in Peking. By means of the goods made in these shops the students have been advertising and supporting the boycott against Japanese goods which are to be supplanted by home-made products.

Within the last three weeks the student workers of Tsinghua college, the government normal school and the Peking Union University have been organising an industrial league in Peking in conjunction with the merchants of the city and the guilds and are just reaching the point where they can actually turn out in the shops of Peking certain metal and wooden articles to replace the Japanese made variety. The students have formed into three divisions—one division has spent its time in the shops learning how to manufacture the articles; a second group has made a systematic canvass of the shops throughout the city to advertise the boycott and enlist the aid of Peking artisans in making goods; a third group, having learned to make certain articles, has gone out into the shops to teach the artisans the new trade. So far they have mainly learned to make educational supplies and office goods. Twenty shops are now making and selling native made paper-clips of a strong and serviceable variety; ten are selling mimeographs of home make.

Suppress Home Industries

Yesterday the first step was taken in the suppression of the home industries movement by the arrest of seven students who were selling goods in the market marked as native made products. Today the police ordered work at the shop to cease, forbade the students to remove their materials from the shop, and stated that tomorrow the school buildings will probably be occupied by soldiers. The students are working hard today at their presses and mimeographs which may tomorrow be taken away from them and expect to turn out by tonight the circulars needed in their campaign and the draft of a constitution for a league for the production of native goods which will operate among commercial classes throughout China. This constitution will tomorrow be carried by delegates to the meeting of the Students Councils in Shanghai.

No excuse whatever has been offered by the police for closing the industrial shops. Apparently the only reason anyone can assign for the action is to break the boycott against Japan. Only Japan can possibly be interested, the students say, in the suppression of a campaign for home industries.

On being sent from their shops, forty-five members of the normal school went out on the street to enlist the sympathy of the people. They were all hustled off under arrest, and went down the street, yelling "Long live the Republic" as they went. They were taken to join their fellow prisoners who are still held in the Law School Buildings of the Government University.

Prisoners Harshly Treated

Yesterday there were arrested and held in these buildings about five hundred students. About six o'clock last night one of the imprisoned men was allowed to come to the gate and speak with one of the foreign teachers who had come to inquire as to their condition. He reported that they were just being fed for the first time since their arrest in the morning and that they had no bedding, but were satisfied with their lot. At about one o'clock this morning outside friends were finally permitted to send in bedding to the prisoners. Six or seven hundred new arrests have been made in the city today. The guards around the buildings have been strengthened and discipline increased. No one is allowed to speak with the prisoners. All day batches of prisoners have been brought in by tens and twenties. They come down the street, not escorted one between two soldiers in the method used yesterday but two or three surrounded in a circle of soldiers. As they march toward their prison they shout and wave their hats and banners, crying "Long live the Republic." Now and then they will stop, one member will lie down as if he could walk no further, his companions gather round as if to help him, other groups behind catch up with them, and when a good crowd has gathered they all rush together, cry out their college yells and patriotic cries and address the bystanders. The police have great difficulty in keeping their prisoners quiet. There are no attempts to escape or to resist the guards.

Merchants Also Arrested

Several merchants who joined in the cries of the students were arrested this morning near the eastern market and have joined their fellow agitators in the Law School prison.

Some police officials, interviewed near the University this afternoon, stated that they were actually in sympathy with the aims of the students, but that the arrests were made to prevent rioting in the streets. The police officers explained that the students were losing their heads over the matter and must be kept from going too fast in their agitation methods. Since Tuan Chi-lui proclaimed that martial law should be enforced in Peking, however, it has been only too evident that the police authorities are far from being in sympathy with the students. Individuals indeed may sympathise with the students, but the acts of the police force under the new head of the gendarmerie, General Wang, have been arbitrary and repressive in the extreme. The two mandates issued the first of the week by President Hsu—one forbidding anti-Japanese agitation and the boycott, the other ordering the students to return quietly to their work—were apparently dictated by the members of the militarist party who now control the policy of the Peking government. The militarists are anxious to satisfy the demands of the Japanese who are greatly aroused over recent developments.

If the police had wanted to encourage the students to meet and plot together they could not have taken better means to do so. The prisoners within the Law Department building are holding one prolonged demonstration. From across the moat that borders the university grounds and beyond which civilians may not pass can be heard the yells of the students within, one thousand voices strong. A great enthusiasm for martyrdom is being aroused. This morning two dozen Tsinghua men marched up to the University buildings, paused at the door to yell for "Tsinghua" and the "Republic," and then marched inside to be voluntarily locked up.

Reform Party Forming

The actual aim of the students movement is gradually shaping itself into an attempt to form a nation-wide Reform party. The chief aims of this party are to be—first, suppression of the militarist party which controls Peking, and dismissal of the military governors; second, union with the Southern Reform party to form a real Chinese democracy on the American model; lastly, for a strong China, encouragement of native industry and patriotic feeling.

The industrial league now mooted for the encouragement of native products through a central bureau in Peking, representing all trades in China, and trades committees in all cities, is expected to consolidate the labor interests, already so well locally organised in China, back of the nationalist program. Already the Peking Chamber of Commerce and three big guilds in the city have announced their endorsement of the plan. It remains to be seen whether the Chamber in Shanghai and the guilds in other cities will take up the plan.

All the prime movers and heads of the students' movement have already left for Shanghai where they will meet the other delegates to the All-China Students Conference. Their fellow-workers are left behind to stir up public opinion in Peking. Their great aim is to break down the only force which, they believe, now stands between the militarists and the overwhelming forces of new China—the Peking soldiery.

The Summer
is the time for
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

Hawker's Wife And Child

Mrs. Harry Hawker and baby.

This is the family of Captain Harry Hawker who has been lionised in London for his plucky attempt to fly across the Atlantic.

NOTICE

Chinese Bankers Association

The undersigned, members of this Association, beg to announce that owing to the general suspension of business in Shanghai, which Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has mediated without effect, have unanimously resolved to temporarily suspend their business.

As soon as a settlement is arrived at, the undersigned will resume their business as usual.

Bank of China,
Bank of Communications,
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.,
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.,
The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.,
The Salt Industrial Bank,
The Chung Foo Union Bank, Ltd.,
Young Brothers Banking Corporation,
Ningpo Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Chung Hua Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.,
Bank of Canton, Ltd.,
Chin Chong Banking Corporation.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS

SHANGHAI TO VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	14 June
Empress of Japan	27 June
Empress of Russia	12 July
Monteagle	25 July
Empress of Asia	9 August

SHANGHAI TO HONGKONG

EMPRESS of JAPAN	JUNE 16
EMPRESS of RUSSIA via Manila	JUNE 27

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Correspondents throughout the World

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to:
F. E. WEISS
General Agent
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to:
P. A. COX
Agent
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181

A new range of
SILK SHIRTS
Imported from America
Smart designs and good quality
MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.
20 Nanking Road

VESSELS SHOW PROGRESS OF CHINA SHIPBUILDING

Marita And Risvaer, Built By Shanghai Dock And Engineering Co., Good Examples

The marked progress made by shipbuilders in China is evidenced in the two vessels recently completed by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd. Efficiency of Chinese labor is noted in the two ships which are now at the Old Dock on Broadway, where they may be in inspected by the public.

Everything is entirely modern and the comparative absence of pillars with large cargo holds is a revelation to those who have been used to the customary practice.

Each vessel carries 3,100 tons deadweight and they are practically sister ships. One, the Marita, built to the order of Messrs. Bruusgaard, Kiosterud and Co., Drammen, ran her official trials last week with results far in excess of the contract stipulations and is now awaiting final sailing instructions.

The Risvaer is presently loading bunker coal and stores and will run her trials tomorrow.

Palm Beach
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

Perspiration leaves no marks;
Suits stand washing;
guaranteed will not shrink.

Henry The Tailor
282 North Szechuen Road
(south of Boone Road)
10 years' experience in art of American and English cutting.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

MILK
NESTLE'S
FOOD

Doctor's Opinion:

"Being convenient to prepare and all that can be desired as a sustaining diet, we greatly value its use."

Sold by all Druggists & Stores.

HIRE CARS

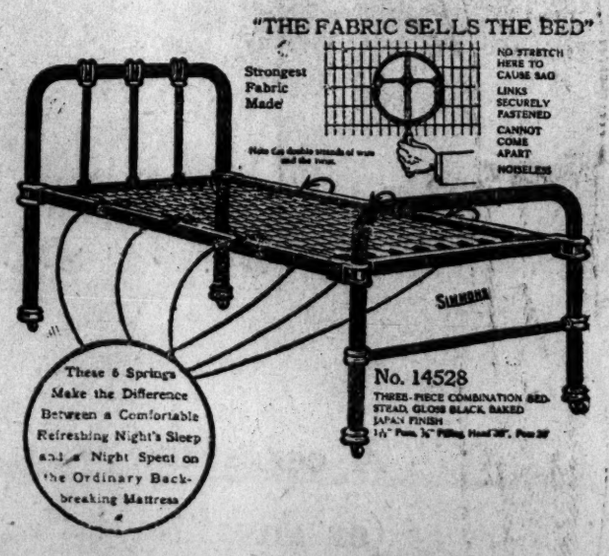
$3.00 Per Hour **$3.00**

($1.00 Minimum)

Phone: CENTRAL 4257

The Hudford Garage
89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

Simmons Bedsteads



For School and Hospital use.
Stocked in Black Japanned finish only.

Size 3ft. by 6ft. 6ins.

$17.50 each

Case lots of 12 Bedsteads

$192.00 per case.

Furnishing Department Tel. C. 296

Weeks & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai & Hankow

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

Hupmobile

We are now living in a Motor Age, and the man who can afford a Motor Car, and does not buy one, is not enjoying life.

Our cars need no exaggerated statements nor superlative claims. They have a world-wide reputation as high-grade automobiles that make life worth living.

Premier

Max Friedmann

Sales Manager

Maxwell

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom

at

The Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

YI SHIH PAO'S CASE REMAINS UNSETTLED

Peking Paper Suppressed By Government Is Apparently Unable To Get Hearing

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 5.—The case of the Yi Shih Pao is making no headway towards solution, and the paper has now been shut down and its editor arrested for twelve days. It appears that neither the Anfu Party nor the communications clique want the paper reopened if they can help it, as they realise that it will be difficult to shut it down again under its new American management and that, furthermore, the new Yi Shih Pao will carry great weight in disseminating liberal ideas as soon as it is able to start in.

As an illustration of this point, the leader of the moderate wing of the Anfu Party sent a go-between to the managing director of the old Yi Shih Pao Company to inform him that he would see to it that the Yi Shih Pao was reopened within 24 hours and its editor released, provided that the newspaper would never attack the Anfu Party and would pledge itself to repudiate any American interest and continue as a Chinese paper. Mr. C. H. Tu's reply to this proposal was: "Mei yn fatzu," which means "nothing doing."

According to Mr. Tu, officers from the Peking police have been to see the manager of the Wagons-Lits Hotel, in the Legation Quarter, where Mr. Tu has sought refuge, and have said that if Mr. Tu does not leave the Legation Quarter voluntarily they will send their policemen in to get him. As the Legation Quarter is under the control of the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese police have no jurisdiction there, this threat is of no importance except as it indicates the feeling of the reactionaries towards Mr. Tu as a representative of liberal, non-party journalism. Orders have been issued to the Legation Quarter police that no Chinese are to be arrested and turned over to the Peking city authorities without the knowledge and consent of the foreign managers of the Quarter, so that Mr. Tu will be safe as long as he remains where he is.

The militarists and their friends and backers are doing everything they can to suppress publicity and confine printed news to matter favorable to themselves. Newspapers here are told every day what they may or may not publish; and mail or telegraphic press matter is censored rigidly. Telegrams are particularly hard to get out quickly, as all news of the political situation sent in this manner is either held up until it ceases to be news or is not transmitted at all. Fees for telegrams that have not been transmitted are never refunded, and the sender is left to find out as best he can whether his message reached its destination or went into the waste paper basket in the censor's office.

As far as telegraphic news is concerned, the above applies to foreign correspondents and news agencies as much as to news sent out in the vernacular. The Japanese newspaper men here have made no complaints as yet, and their news seems to get through uncensored and without delay; but with their exception your correspondent has seen no newspaper man in Peking who did not have a complaint regarding the delay in transmitting, or the failure to transmit, his messages. The situation in this respect is looked upon by all concerned as the worst in many years.

VICTIM OF STUDENTS IN PEKING RIOT BETTER

Chang Chung-hsiang Improving And Is Now Quartered In President's Office

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 4.—Chang Chung-hsiang, the late Chinese Minister to Tokio, who was severely beaten up by the Peking students on the afternoon of May 4, has now recovered from his injuries sufficiently to leave the Japanese hospital. He is now living at the President's office, where he is perfectly safe and can have the quiet that he still requires. The doctors who have been in charge of Chang Chung-hsiang say that he will be as well as ever in a month or two, barring scars on the head which will never disappear.

Lu Chung-yu, a close personal and political friend of Chang's, has succumbed to the storm of indignation against him for his part in the loss of Tsingtau and in negotiating the loans that have mortgaged the country's best assets and has tendered his resignation as chief of the Currency Reform Bureau, a post which he has held for the past two years. It is regarded here as likely that the Government will accept Lu's resignation, in which case Feng Kong-kuang, director of the Bank of China and a relative of ex-President Feng Kuo-chang, will be appointed to succeed him.

Bolshevik Minister Reviewing Troops At Moscow

Minister Trotsky reviewing Red troops. ww.

The Bolshevist Commissary for War, Leon Trotsky, with his staff, inspecting a Lettish regiment at Moscow. Lev Davidovitch Trotsky, as he is now called, the Bolshevist Minister of War, was born in 1877 in the Government of Kerson, the son of a provincial chemist. He is a Jew and his real name is Leiba Braunstein. At fifteen he was expelled from school. At twenty-two he was arrested and sent to Siberia. Escaping, he some time later took part in the revolution of 1905. The next ten years of his life were spent in France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and the United States. Since the late revolution he has been connected with various parties and ultimately threw his lot in with the Bolshevists and took a prominent part in the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

Wedding

Greene-Watson

Mr. Edward Stanley Green of Boston, Mass., manager of the Manila branch of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and Miss Edith Maybelle Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Watson of Spokane, Washington, were married yesterday at the Union Church in Manila, according to cabled advices received here last night.

Mrs. Green is well known in Shanghai, where she was a member of the staff of the China Commercial Company. She left here on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela last Monday.

Farrier-McMullen

On Tuesday, June 3, Miss Kitty McMullen and Mr. Stacey Farrier, both of Kashing, were married at the Missionary Home, Shanghai, the wedding being a simple family affair with only a score of intimate friends present.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Farrier go to America in July for holiday and study and will return to China again in the course of a year.

Little-Sprunt

(China Press Correspondence)

Soochow, June 6.—Thursday evening, at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. P. C. Du Bose, a beautiful wedding was celebrated, the contracting parties being the Rev. Lacy L. Little of Klangyin and Miss Nell Sprunt of Tsingkiangpu.

The dining and drawing rooms were lovely in their decorations of trailing green vines and beautiful flowers. The alcove window in the drawing room was a mass of green vines and sweet peas, and just a few feet in front of this was a lovely arch, formed with greenery and studded with large white lilies. Under this the bridal pair stood, the groom coming in with his best man, Dr. G. C. Worth.

The ribbon bearers, Miss Ruth Worth and Master Clisby Du Bose, preceded the two bridesmaids, Misses Jessie Hall and Sophie Graham, and following them, the daintily costumed bride, attended by the Rev. P. C. Du Bose, who gave her away. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Graham, the bride's uncle, assisted by the Rev. L. I. Moffett, and Mrs. Du Bose played the wedding marches.

After congratulations had been offered, Mrs. Du Bose served refreshments.

Attending the wedding were Chinese and foreign guests, including several from Hangchow, Kashing, Shanghai, Klangyin, Nanking and other points, Mr. Spiker of the American Consulate, Shanghai, was present.

The couple left on the midnight express for a trip to Peking, after which they will reside at Kiangyin.

Permi—Borghi

The wedding of Mr. Bruno Permi, 32 Markham Road, of Messrs. Arnold Bros., and Miss Pasqualina Borghi of Nori Liqure, formerly of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, was solemnised at the St. Joseph's Church yesterday. Pere Maumus officiated. Mr. J. Flym acted as best man and Mrs. F. G. Shirdan was bridesmaid. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Hangchow.

Strikers In Paris Returning To Work

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 6.—(Via Koukaza).—Strikes in the capital continue but the strikers are gradually returning to work.

The Cloakmaker

By Margaret Widdemer

I have women many years
Cloaks of dream to fold
Stranger-folk from rain of tears,
Beat of sorrow-cold.
Whose wears my cloak of dream
Feels no chill of care
Nor the bitter winds that stream
From an old despair.
Purple wave the cloaks and gold,
Wide and warm they swing,
Heavy-rippling, fold on fold—
I go shivering.

Shanghai Conference To Reopen, Hsu Says

(Continued from Page 1)

may be gullible but they are not going to swallow such an assurance of good-will and friendly interest while one of the Powers who give this assurance has so openly manifested her ambitious designs against China and the other Powers have rendered a decision contrary to common justice. It is rather unfortunate that this memorandum should be presented to China at this time and we consider it a diplomatic blunder.

"If the Powers desire to show their good-will and friendly interest, then they should deal justly with China, restore her Kiaochow and Shantung interests and withdraw their recognition and support from the traitors and corrupt militarists who have prospered and waxed great because of the assistance they have received through foreign recognition. Show sympathy for the cause of democracy and help the people realise their legimate aspirations.

"It is to be hoped the memorandum will calm the savage tempers of the Northern militarists, turn them from ravaging wolves into harmless lambs, impart to their minds respect for law and a knowledge of constitutional government, take away their avarice and instill a spirit of patriotism in their hearts, for only then can the country hope for a resumption of peace negotiations which can give any promise of success."

When you're thirsty try a glass of iced AMERICAN APPLE CIDER

At all clubs, hotels and stores
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents.*

OREGON'S VERY BEST O.V.B.

At all CLUBS, HOTELS and BARS

GANDE, PRICE & CO., Agents

Walk-Over
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

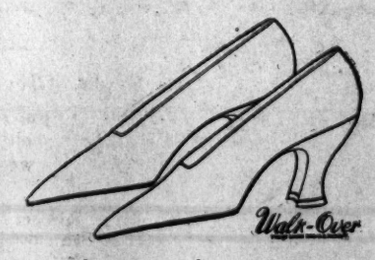
SUMMER FOOTWEAR

COME HERE TOMORROW
FOR YOUR SUMMER SHOES

No use waiting any longer; weather is right, comfort demands them.

From the standpoint of satisfaction, good service, value, you're bound to come to this store.

We'll place before you for selection the choicest summer footwear made.



We'll give you careful service for which this store is noted; the most comfortable fitting you have ever known.

SILK HOSIERY — FINDINGS — SHOE TREES

Come here first and save time on your shopping

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"THE STORE AHEAD"
24 NANKING ROAD

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
14, Nanking Road

THE RAINY SEASON is coming, Ladies!

Just received
LADIES' TRANSPARENT OIL-SKIN RAINCOATS
in all sizes and latest colours
PRICE, $23.50 EACH

SOU'-WESTERS to match
PRICE, $3.50 EACH

OIL-SKIN COATS
IN
All Sizes
FOR
Boys and Girls
Different Colours
PRICE, $14.75 EACH

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
Phone, Central 42: Private Exchange

Vital necessity to a counting house.

Good light is more necessary to the efficient working of your business than all the labour-saving appliances that have been invented.
There is no business house that is not the better for good lighting.
Wherever there is work to be done with efficiency, a staff to keep keen and cheerful, and customers to attract, there good lighting is a vital necessity.

Brilliant Electric Company
Consulting Engineers & Electrical Contractors
P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
'Phone: Central 4907

We are specialists in good lighting.
Lighting advice and plans on requests.

B W L

A-66

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

REMODELING SALE

We shall soon be right into the dust and worry of the alterations and are anxious to bring stocks down to their lowest point to avoid the work of removal.

WE BROKE ALL SALE RECORDS LAST WEEK IN OUR STORE

Then can be no question about Shanghai folk knowing bargains.
We were crowded out every day last week and

WE ARE GOING TO PACK THE STORE EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

HERE ARE BARGAINS FOR TOMORROW

LADIES' HOSIERY—THE BIGGEST VALUE IN THE CITY

Now for Hosiery Bargains

No. 131 — 2 pairs
120 pairs White Lisle Hosiery. Usually $1.25 — **$1.25**

No. 70 — 2 pairs
150 pairs Ladies' Plain White Lisle Hose. Usually $ .00 — **1.25**

No. 217 — per pair
300 pairs Plain White Lisle Hose. Usually $1.75 pair — **1.20**

No. 73 .D. — 2 pairs
500 pairs Tan Lace Lisle Hose. Usually $1.35 pair — **1.50**

White the Same Price

Startling Hosiery Bargains
FOR LADIES

No. 150 — 2 pairs
200 pairs Plain Black Lisle. 9½ and 10 ins. Usual Price $1.00 — **$1.50**

No. 121A — 2 pairs
100 pairs Black Lisle Hose. Usually $1.00 — **1.00**

No. 131 — 2 pairs
152 pairs Black Lisle Hose. Size 8½ and 9½ ins. Usual Price $1.00 — **1.20**

No. 160 E. — per pair
72 pairs Black Lisle Hose Silk Clox. Usually $2.00 — **1.00**

AND NOW FOR SUNSHADES

and besides the list here we have other single silk and fancy shades at rightout clearing prices

12 only
Green or Navy Sunshades
Usually $3 00 each
Sale $2.25

6 only
GREEN SUNSHADES
Usully $2.75 each
Sale $2.00

5 only
Green or Navy Sunshades
Usually $3.50 each
Sale $2.50

12 only, Fancy Cotton Sunshades
In pretty designs
Usually $4.75 each — SALE PRICE — **$3.50**

Smart Cotton Floral Sunshades
Usually $3.75 each — SALE PRICE — **$2.75**

White Fancy Cotton Sunshades
Usually $4.00 each — SALE PRICE — **$3.00**

6 only, Plain Navy Sunshades
Usually $4.00 each — SALE PRICE — **$2.75**

4 HOSIERY Specials

These arrived late so have a corner to themselves.

NOW
300 pairs. No. 1313—Ladies' Plain Tan Lisle Hose. Usually $1.50 — **$1.00**

500 pairs. No. 1515—Ladies' Plain White Lisle Hose. Usually $1.50 — **1.00**

150 pairs. No. 017—Ladies' White Lisle Hose, with Black Clox. Usually $1.75 — **1.20**

175 doz. 1010—Ladies' White Lisle Hose, with Black Clox. Usually $2.50 — **1.50**

YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS TO MOVE CHINA

and this department has to be shifted up one floor. The china buyer is offering a whole roomful of oddments at really absurd prices this week. Come in and see these.

500 dozen White Pudding Plates Usual Prices $2.75 Sale Price ***$1.50***

250 White Vegetable Dishes Usual $1.50 each
Sale Price ***$1.00*** for *2*

12 only Soup Tureens, green design gilt edges. Usual Price $9.00 each
Sale Price ***$4.50***

60 only White Dinner Sets 30 pieces Usual Price $11.50
Sale Price ***$8.50*** set

1 only Hand Painted Dinner Set 79 pieces. Usual Price $75.00 Sale Price ***$40.00***

25 only Coloured Cheese Dishes. Usual Price $2.50 Sale Price ***$1.50***

12 only Glass Rose Bowls with wire large size. Usual Price $1.50
Sale Price ***$1.00***

12 only 2 gallon Doulton Stoneware Filters. Usual Price $18.50
Sale Price ***$14.25***

500 White Cream Jugs. Usual Price 50 cts. Sale Price ***$1.00*** for *4*

500 White Slop Bowls. Usual Price 40 cts. each. Sale Price ***$1.00*** for *5*

HERE'S A CHANCE FOR THE LITTLE MAN

100 ONLY
"DONCASTER"
FAWN PARAMATTA WATERPROOFS

Made from stout fawn Paramatta Waterproof, every seam ***sewn and*** solutioned, vertical pockets
A REAL SMART COAT
ONE SIZE ONLY. LENGTH 50 inches

Chest 38/40 inches.
Usual Price $19.50
THIS WEEK **$9.75** each

Send for a Sale List—It's the a biggest money saving proposition in Shanghai

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS: CASH at time of purchase or on delivery of goods

'The Rhine, The Rhine, The Yankee Rhine---'

(From The Stars and Stripes)

"If you get a chance to go to Vienna, eat all you can before starting, fill all your available baggage with rations, and then decide not to go," is the opinion given by 1st Lieut. A. J. Sutton, of the Photographic Unit of the Signal Corps, who recently returned from a trip through Germany and Austria, which started January 1.

Lieutenant Sutton was accompanied on his picture-taking expedition by Sergeant McAuley, Private Suess and Private Haston, but they were obliged to remain in Vienna, owing to a shortage in finances brought about by high food prices.

A dinner of soup, meat and potatoes costs 40 crowns, or about $8, says the lieutenant. The three enlisted men of the party were sent for as soon as the lieutenant reached Coblenz.

Since the first American aviator to perform the trick flew under the big bridge across the Rhine at Coblenz, to the amazement of German spectators, the daring stunt has become a rather commonplace occurrence. Everybody's doing it.

The Coblenz bridge has a span that might be considered a large one for any purpose except the one to which it is being put by members of the Air Service. Down the Rhine one day came an American aviator at a speed estimated at 115 miles an hour dipped low and went under the arch before the eyes of a crowd of astounded Germans. Some one with a mathematical mind figured that the airman had a clearance of just exactly 15 feet on each side of his machine.

The story spread. Naturally, it reached the ears of the daring one's comrades. There are two aero squadrons at Coblenz. They say that for a few days the American aviators used to line up to take their turn at repeating the performance. Not a one wanted to be outdone by the pioneer. And now if a pilot from the 9th Aero Squadron at Trier, say, or some other avion goes to Coblenz, he doesn't feel right among his fellow flyers until he has negotiated the span. It's great sport for the natives.

Having something to kick about is not a natural prerogative of a prisoner, but captured Russians have been furnished with 180 soccer footballs to kick about the prison pens of Germany. Two carloads of equipment sent under convoy from Coblenz to Berlin by the Y.M.C.A., included, besides the footballs, which are the only recreation tools that the Russians seem to know how to use, sporting goods of all kinds for the Americans and chocolate, stationery, jam, ink, moving picture machines, tobacco, literature and various other commodities calculated to cheer away the hours of the Yanks in the heart of Hunland. The two cars, the first to go direct from Coblenz to Berlin, were consigned to the American Commission in the Prussian capital, which boasts of a military post office of its own just like any other center in the A.E.F. The train was under guard of American soldiers all the way.

A group of men were standing on the aviation field across the Moselle from Trier when a Liberty plane suddenly appeared above them, hurled earthward from the blue and crashed to pieces in the dirt. The men rushed to the wreckage with little hope of finding even the semblance of a human being beneath it.

When they got there a man in uniform was calmly photographing the mangled machine.

"I never did like that dammed ship," he remarked to the shocked aviators.

"Who are you?" they asked.

"I was the pilot," he answered and turned the film.

"Look like a soldier, clean your shoes and shave."

This is the admonition which meets the eye of every soldier as he arrives at either Coblenz or Trier, though in these towns there is not much excuse for untidiness, in regard to pedal extremities. There is little mud there.

Bootblack stands are operated at every corner, the chairs usually occupied by members of the A.E.F., who seem as interested as the Germans are distressed in the effort to put a real shine on issue field shoes. Barber shops, conspicuous because of the absence of the customary striped pole, are flourishing and always crowded.

M.P.'s have orders to stroke the chins of all soldiers to determine whether the stubble has reached such a length as to require shaving.

Four kilometers from Trier is a huge airdrome, formerly occupied and operated by the Germans, now the home of the 9th, 80th and 160th Aero Squadrons, which are assigned to the Seventh Corps. Here one flying machine is utilised exclusively for the pleasure and edification of visitors and members of the A.E.F., who present themselves on a fair and windless day at the room of the flying officer, will be accommodated with a trip of not less than ten minutes. When the flow of visitors is unusually large several of the standard type observation planes are placed at their disposal.

There is always a waiting list about a kilometer long of Germans who are frenziedly eager to grab off a job of some sort in the Third Army salvage plant at Coblenz Lutzel. Why? Rations.

Under provisions of the ruling which permits the rationing of Germans working on the railroads for Americans, Germans employed in the salvage factory—of whom there are about 400—are also entitled to draw a specific ration for each eight hours of labor. They get sugar, coffee, flour, goldfish, corned beef and fresh roast beef—and if any one is late for work in the morning he or she loses that day's ration. The beneficiaries are mostly women whose husbands or other dependents were killed in the war. No one is ever late.

There is another innovation at the salvage plant, namely, an officer's school for the proper fitting of shoes. Forty officers come in for a five weeks' course. They gather round a big square platform on which stand Yanks in need of good understanding, and they measure and survey and consult and otherwise see to it that the enlisted man is provided with a shoe that fits him properly. The purpose of the course is to show each officer the necessity for good, comfortable shoes for his men.

News Brevities

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China, with 1,350 tons of cargo for Shanghai, left San Francisco on May 27 and is due here on Friday, June 20.

* * *

Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai who has been in Peking on Government business, is expected to return to Shanghai tonight by the Nanking train. A telegram received at the Foreign Office yesterday stated that he had left Peking for his post.

* * *

The prosecution concluded its case in the claim brought by the Shanghai Brokers' Association against Mr. J. A. Hayes yesterday in the British Supreme Court. The case will be resumed tomorrow morning.

* * *

Major Wearne, Reuter's agent at Peking, was presented with the Military Cross, at a dinner party given by Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, according to Peking papers.

* * *

On account of Whit Monday, the Mixed Court will hold no sessions tomorrow.

Bureau May Remedy Peking Food Shortage

Government Taking Measures To Arrange Transportation Of Rice

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 4.—In order to relieve the food shortage recently reported by your correspondent as existing in Peking, the Government has decided to establish a rice transportation bureau here, with General Wu Ping-hsiang, the Chief of Police, at its head. This plan was discussed and passed at the last meeting of the Cabinet, and it was decided that the new bureau should begin the work of facilitating the transportation of foodstuffs to Peking at once.

Attorney-General Says He Will Enforce Dry Law On July 1.

A. Mitchell Palmer.

Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer has announced definitely that the Department of Justice will undertake to enforce prohibition after July 1, unless President Wilson interferes, according to a report from Washington. "Unless the President rescinds his proclamation," said the Attorney-General, "the country will go dry July 1. If the law was jammed through without specifically providing that the Internal Revenue Department should see to the enforcing, without providing funds for that purpose, the Department of Justice has always had funds and the resources to enforce laws when no specific provision was made for any other department of the Government to do so."

Methodists In U.S. Raise G.$97,000,000

Centenary Fund Subscriptions Run Far Beyond Amount Hoped To Get

A cablegram has been received from the United States reporting that the subscriptions to the Centenary Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church have reached the sum of G. $97,000,000. This does not include the subscriptions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the returns of which were not complete. As the amount which the Methodist Episcopal Church set out to raise in this campaign was G.$80,000,000, these figures show that the movement has met with splendid success.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tenyo Maru	May	10
Tascalusa	May	22
Colombia	May	24
Shinyo Maru	May	26
Taiyu Maru	May	27
Uncas	May	29
Windber	June	2
For Seattle		
Suwo Maru	May	9
For Tacoma		
Grayson	May	24
Africa Maru	May	27
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	May	10
Melville Dollar	May	22
Methven	May	26
For New York Via Panama		
Celtic Prince	May	24
For London, etc.		
Peleus	May	3
Glengyle	May	4
Carmarthenshire	May	10
Shidzuoka Maru	May	12
Lycaon	May	20
Neuralia	May	24
Kaga Maru	May	26
Mentor	May	27
Amur Maru	May	29
Tokushima Maru	May	30
For Liverpool		
Pakling	May	11
Stentor	June	5
For Marseilles		
Paul Lecat	May	10
Sanno Maru	May	30
For Bombay		
Dilwara	May	19
For Java		
Tjiliwong	May	1

A New Shipment of
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
has just been received
WHOLESALE FROM
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

SHANGHAI ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED
CENTRAL OFFICE
Edward Ezra Building, 24 Nanking Road

PURE MACHINE MADE **ICE** PURE MACHINE MADE

Delivered Free anywhere in the Settlements at 2½ cents (Mex.) per lb.

Orders to be sent to the Company's Office as above: Tel. C. 662-63: after office hours N. 663.

DEPOTS

are open for the sale of this ice at

Hongkew Market	68 Avenue Joffre
Maloo Market	8 Thorne Road
Wayside Market	69 Yangtszepoo Road

6-10 A.M. —— 4-6 P.M.

where

10 lbs. of Ice will be given in exchange for a Metal Check. Checks are now on sale at the Company's Offices, $4.00 for 20 Checks.

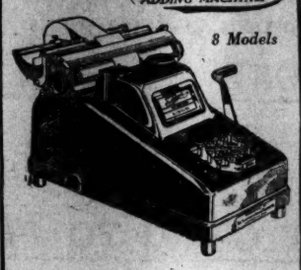
22286

CAN YOU DANCE?

Advertiser, gentleman, gives dancing lessons. Latest ballroom dances. For particulars, apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

23906

Sundstrand ADDING MACHINE



8 Models

Know this better figuring machine

The figure machine that is different and better—the machine that is portable and is carried to the work—wherever that work may be.

Ten keys, scientifically arranged, make the touch system of writing a reality.

The touch system and one-hand operation make greatest speed and accuracy. Sub-total in red without pressing a key—a grand-total in red with one hand—exclusive correction features—visible writing. Just a few points found on this better figuring machine.

We want to show you in your own office on your own particular work.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 Canton Road, Shanghai
Phone C. 4778
Sole Agents for China

PAINT AND VARNISH are Important Materials

They cost nothing because they save more than they cost.

HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND COMFORT are dependent on PAINT.

PAINT AND VARNISH are necessary for the Adornment, Preservation and Sterilization of buildings.

PAINT IS THE MARK OF CIVILIZATION.

Preserve your Buildings and add to your Comfort by using

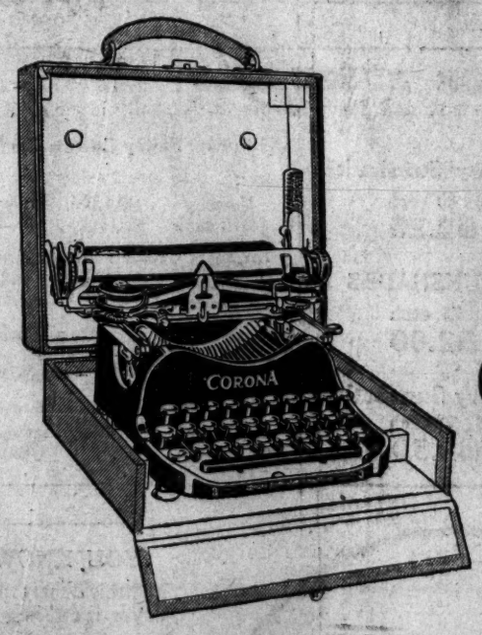
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED AND WELL-KNOWN BRANDS

Particulars of Stocks, etc., from
2A Kiukiang Road
'Phone 2010

Branch House of:
Great Britain's Largest Paint Makers
Established 1770

JUST UNPACKED!

LATEST SUMMER HATS
FOR
LADIES
Now displayed at
The Sincere Co., Ltd.



The way Corona records your thoughts is a delight to you and to all who receive your Corona writing.

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine

Universal Keyboard
Absolutely Visible Writing
Back Spacer
Two-Color Ribbon

Heavy Manifolding Power, Unbreakable Aluminum Frame, Non-Marring Suction Feet, Line Lock and Margin Release.

When travelling, your letters, reports, etc., can be neatly Coronatyped on the fastest trains and in the slowest hotels.

At home—it can be carried from room to room as easily as a book. It never mars the furniture, and can be folded up and tucked away when not in use.

In the office—it can be made just as indispensable as pen and ink, for it is a desk tool—big enough for every requirement, yet never in the way and light enough to lift in one hand.

Agents for Corona:

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban

U.S. FEDERAL SLEUTHS WILL WATCH BREWERS

Will Learn What Ones Violate Law Forbidding Use Of Foods In Making Beer

FURTHER POLICY VAGUE

No Prosecution Pending Decision On 2.75 Beverage—New York Has Beer To July 1

Washington, April 30.—Agents of the Department of Justice have been instructed to obtain evidence showing what brewers continue to manufacture beer after midnight tomorrow, when prohibition of the use of foods in manufacture of beer, wine, or other intoxicating liquors becomes effective.

This evidence may or may not be used in prosecution of brewers, depending largely on what the Federal Court in New York decides in the beer case now pending there. Whether production of near-beer after tomorrow midnight is prohibited, the Department of Justice has not ruled.

Manufacturers of wine or beer who continue to operate after May 1 will do so at their own risk, although the department has not indicated any intention of causing immediate arrests.

The act of Nov. 21, 1918, considered by the Department of Justice purely as a food conservation measure, provides that "after May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilisation, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no grains, cereals, fruit, or other food products shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes."

If near-beer is to be considered beer because of the similarity in name or manufacturing process, its production will be prohibited after tomorrow night. If it is to be considered merely a malt liquor, the prohibition will depend on whether it is intoxicating. Determination of this question has not been undertaken by the Department of Justice, and no action to seek a court interpretation is contemplated at this time by the Department.

This apparently leaves the initiative in the determination of this question to manufacturers of near-beer. It was emphasised authoritatively today that, pending a decision of the Federal District Court at New York in the case brought by brewers to test the legality of the production of beer containing 2¾ percent. of alcohol, any person manufacturing wine or beer will do so at his own risk and without any understanding with the Department of Justice.

The department has given no statement as to whether it will cause arrests to be made at once or await the decision of the Federal Court. The evidence to be gathered by department agents will be available in support of prosecutions at once or after a decision of the pending suit in New York.

New York brewers yesterday announced that they had stocks of full-strength beer on hand sufficient to last until July 1, and also that they would continue producing 2.75 percent beer pending a ruling by the courts on their contention that such fluid is not intoxicating.

Added strength came to the brewers' contention that the new-style beer is non-intoxicating through statements by Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, handling the brewers' case in the courts, that last week's arguments in the Federal Court had confirmed their belief that the Government's would be unsuccessful in stopping the brewing of the 2.75 drink.

A suit to test the wartime prohibition law, following closely the lines of the action undertaken by the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co., was entered in the Federal Court yesterday by Jacob Ruppert, Inc., the nation's largest beer bottlers, the suit being started, it was said, so the bottling industry would be represented in the litigation.

St. John's University News Items

The students here are very active and enthusiastic in connection with the recent students' movement. The proposal for the publication of a daily paper entitled, "The St. John's Students' Daily" has been carried out. Four days issues are already out from the press.

In view of the continued strike and the consequent restlessness among the students, the faculties of the College and the Middle School were called to a special meeting by the President and it was decided that summer vacation begin on June 5 and that all students are to leave for their homes by next Wednesday.

At a mass meeting held by the students, they agreed to abide by the decision of the faculty, but that students' activities will continue by renting a house in town with a board of ten elected by the students to undertake the propaganda work.

The Commercial Press has just published a collection of "Short Stories for Chinese Students" edited by Professor H. F. MacNair of St. John's.

Woman, The Martinet Of The Chinese Home

BY ROVER

(Written for THE CHINA PRESS)

The general impression prevailing in foreign circles is that in China the woman takes habitually a back seat and her influence cuts no ice. Nothing could be more erroneous. The fact is that concubinage and polygamy strengthen the influence of woman in the household—some women—not all.

From earliest childhood the Chinese child feels the power of female influence. The aged grandmother—possibly widowed—controls the household economy and rules with an undisputed power over everyone therein.

The wife has no power while her mother-in-law is living and has in all things to act as a secondary planet to her Sun. The daughter-in-law until she becomes the mother of the heir and grandson has no status whatsoever in the household and although she may in the privacy of their own apartments be very dear to her husband, she would not venture to assume any control over the household government. She is always regarded as an "Expectant mother" only and never really begins to count as anything until her first son is born. So long as the old dame survives, the daughter-in-law's chief duty is in waiting upon and making the veteran's declining years happy and if she fails in pleasing, her husband is soon asked the reason why and made to think that his wife is not what a daughter-in-law should be.

When the old lady eventually dies, she has to be mourned by the daughter-in-law as her own mother. In many households, when the wife gets the control in succession to her mother-in-law she controls the family purse and runs the house and all accounts and servants are managed by her. In many respects she runs her husband, as most Chinese as well as foreigners, would hesitate to act as if in direct opposition to their wives. So the Chinese man has to resort to considerable camouflage and has in many cases to avoid any occasion for raising the ire of his better half. The Chinese recognise the fact that the majority of men dread the opposition of their wives and they have many jokes—old and young as the ages, which are constantly in use and seldom fail to raise a laugh.

The Chinese will ask you, "Have you a soft ear?" That is meant to imply, "Is your ear tender from being pulled by your wife" and implies that you are scared of your better half. A time honored reply to this is "You fellows all fear your wives, I don't, but my wife does not fear me."

When a man wishes to take a concubine he must consult his chief wife (that is if he wants it done openly and the concubine to be an inmate of the house). In cases of the barrenness of his wife, she cannot legally refuse consent, but when it happens that the husband wants a new plaything, then it is a matter for considerable diplomacy and often bargaining. Even if the wife consents, the concubine has to take a back seat in the household and although she may hold the love and affection of the husband as a monopoly, she has to show all deference and respect to the wife who although often deprived of the intimate companionship of the husband, still remains the undisputed ruler of the household.

And how can one wonder that a Chinese who has the means leans towards concubinage? Love had nothing whatsoever to do with his boyhood marriage. The affair was arranged by the middlemen of the two families simply as a cut-and-dried matter of understanding and convenience and neither of the contracting parties had any means of seeing one another or of testing one another's tastes and characteristics until they were placed together, perfect strangers, as man and wife. Whereas in many cases they adapt themselves to environment and circumstances and take what Fortune has provided, yet when the glamor of early marriage has passed, it is no wonder that the male falls a victim to Cupid's shafts when he has an opportunity to choose for himself.

Then if concubinage was not regarded as the usual thing in well-to-do households, it would be impossible to prevent alliances outside the home and so the wife in many cases barters her consent to what she cannot prevent for the life-long empty pleasure of being the "Martinet of the Household."

The Ideal Garter for the hot weather is the "Ivory Garter"

because,
There is to metal to rust.
There are no pads.
It is comfortable.
It does not scratch the leg.
It does not tear the socks.
It looks good.

Obtainable from all outfitters or wholesale from the Sole Agents

Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai

PURE
SWEET
WHOLESOME
APPLE CIDER
At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co.,
Agents

Making Sure of Baby's Health

IT is widely known that dairy milk carries germs of diseases, and so serious is the danger of infection that medical specialists repeatedly utter strong warnings. How readily young babies fall victims can well be understood.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide the requisite nourishment in a pure and portable form free from germs.

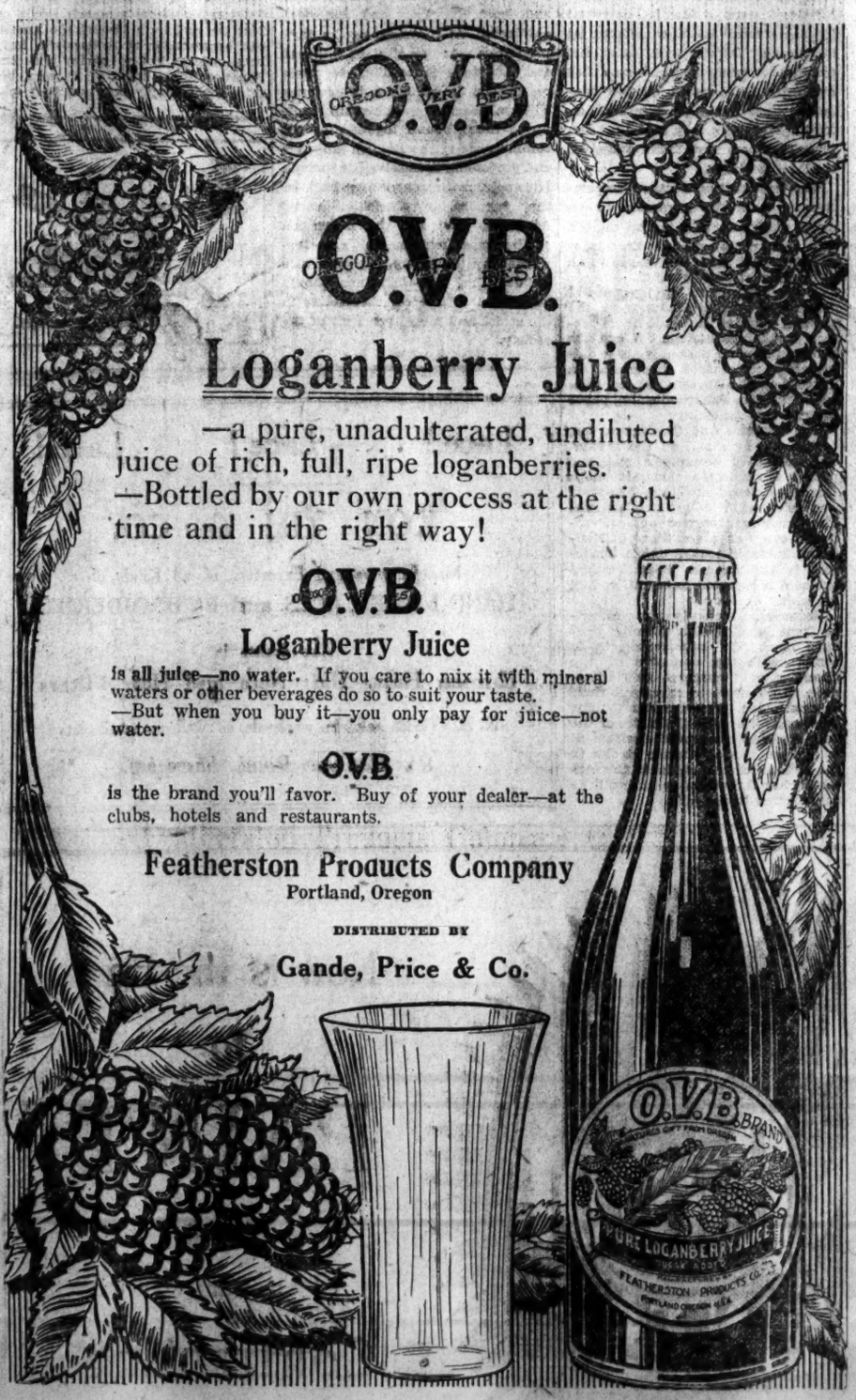
A PURE & COMPLETE DIETARY

The Allenburys Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd. London.

IDEAL FOR THE HOT WEATHER


O.V.B.
OREGON'S VERY BEST
O.V.B.
Loganberry Juice
—a pure, unadulterated, undiluted juice of rich, full, ripe loganberries.
—Bottled by our own process at the right time and in the right way!
O.V.B.
Loganberry Juice
is all juice—no water. If you care to mix it with mineral waters or other beverages do so to suit your taste.
—But when you buy it—you only pay for juice—not water.
O.V.B.
is the brand you'll favor. Buy of your dealer—at the clubs, hotels and restaurants.
Featherston Products Company
Portland, Oregon
DISTRIBUTED BY
Gande, Price & Co.
O.V.B. BRAND
PURE LOGANBERRY JUICE
FEATHERSTON PRODUCTS CO.

"Green Bicycle" Brand
ROLLER FLOUR
(green label)

The Highest Grade Flour milled in Shanghai. Manufactured under the supervision of an American Miller.

Cheaper
than any kind of imported flour
Quality
equal to the best imported flour

Ask for "GREEN LABEL"

Fou Foong Flour Mill Co.

HEAD OFFICE
57 Peking Road: Phone, Central 184
We are doing both wholesale and retail business, and will send goods to destination ordered.
AGENCIES:
Ting Sheng Rice Shop, Broadway.
Heng Sheng Rice Shop, French Concession.

IDEAL FOR THE HOT WEATHER

JAPANESE IN SHANTUNG BLAMING FOREIGNERS

Charge Made That Strike And Boycott Are Being Financed By Outside Interests

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 2.—The Japanese authorities at Tsingtau have banished headmaster Wang, of the Presbyterian Mission High School from the the Leased Territory for a period of three years because of his activities in connection with the boycott. This school was shut down on May 26 because its students were issuing undesirable circulars, and Wang was summoned before the Japanese court at that time. Foreign residents of Shantung who know Wang well have described him as "mild, even-tempered, fair-minded as the best of them—a real Chinese gentleman."

The Japanese pokcy with regard to the boycott and the other features of the student movement is not popular with the Chinese in either the Leased Territory or the remainder of Shantung province. The people are openly supporting the boycott and bringing strong moral pressure to bear upon the merchants to buy and sell only Chinese and other non-Japanese goods, while the soldiers of both the Second and Fifth Divisions are backing the movement as far as they dare to go.

The attitude of the officials of Shantung has been doubtful, but it is evident that many of them intend to handle the boycott in their own way and without aid or advice from outside sources. This goes forth plainly from the reply of the Shengchang, or Civil Governor, of Shantung to the recent note of the Japanese Consul at Tsingtau protesting against the boycott. The Shengchang has told the Consul that he is perfectly competent to handle affairs within his jurisdiction and means to do so in his own way. He himself would never venture to interfere in matters that he regarded as being subject to the jurisdiction of the Japanese authorities.

The feeling of the Japanese in Shantung regarding the Kiaochow question, the boycott and the student movement is reflected in the statements made by a Japanese who arrived in Tsinanfu from Tsingtau on May 28 to study the movement in a semi-official capacity. This Japanese made to a foreign resident of Tsinanfu the following observations which, he said, were representative of the sentiments of his compatriots:

"The Japanese know how much the Chinese love the dollar, and hence they can explain the boycott movement in no other way than that it is kept alive by foreign money.

"The Japanese are sure that the Shantung Christian University is back of the boycott movement and that it is supplying each student with eight dollars a month to promote this propaganda against the Japanese. Moreover they believe that the activities of the students had the approval of, and probably aid from, the university faculty and that the university permitted the holding of anti-Japanese meetings in its assembly hall.

"As for the boycott, the Japanese think that it is quite right for American and British merchants to promote this movement and, indeed, they expect them to do so. But they feel that missionaries should not be engaged in it. The boycott is working a hardship upon both Chinese and Japanese, for the Chinese merchants are making the Japanese deliver their goods under cover of darkness to escape student interference.

"Japan paid for her rights in Shantung with the lives of more than one thousand of her soldiers and with many million yen, while these same rights cost Germany only the lives of two missionaries. Japan will return these holdings to China for a consideration, but in the meantime she must keep her troops in Shantung to protect her interests. The Chinese police have shown themselves incapable of policing the railways and the adjoining territory.

"It was necessary for the Japanese to close the American Presbyterian Mission School at Tsingtau because its students placarded the town with anti-Japanese literature. For the past year there has, anyway, been a growing distrust of America in Japan, and among the common people of the country this has developed into actual ill-feeling. The activities of the students at the Presbyterian School at Tsingtau have done nothing to improve this feeling.

"Japan has a clear conscience on the question of her treatment of missions in Korea. She has proof of missionaries supporting students and even urging them on in their independence movement."

ASSEMBLY AT NANCHANG STORMED BY ANGRY MOB

Local Disturbance In Kiangsi Caused When Members Vote To Double Own Salaries

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanchang, Kiangsi, June 1.—A serious disturbance took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock when a crowd of more than a thousand citizens, made up largely of students, marched to the Provincial Assembly Headquarters to demand an explanation of the recent action of the members of the Assembly in doubling their own salaries. The Assembly building was heavily guarded by a strong police force, but disregarding the keepers of the peace the students brushed by them and rushed inside.

To their chagrin they found several hundred chair bearers and coolies lined up to receive them. But these hirelings were evidently overawed by the crowd as they offered no resistance. It was soon found that practically every assemblyman had escaped. The crowd quickly ransacked their living quarters and destroyed whatever they found. Later three members were found and given terrible beatings.

The crowd then sent representatives to both the governors to demand their attitude in the matter. The governors replied that they would comply with the wishes of all the people of the province.

In the meantime a strong guard of police was sent to Peihuacheo, the meeting place of the students, to prevent further gatherings. When the students tried to assemble there this morning they were dispersed. A guard was also thrown around officers of the Min Pao, the leading paper against the Assembly.

The Chamber of Commerce, too, took a strong stand on the matter. The executive committee met and passed a resolution that all shops would be closed until the Assembly was defeated in its get rich scheme. The order was carried out. Practically every shop and store in Nanchang is closed today. Since tomorrow is the Dragon Boat Festival business is expected to be rather dull for a day or two.

Because the students were prevented from meeting this morning they have sent fifty representatives to confer with the executive of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon in an effort to carry out their original plans. The situation is ugly. Coming as it does in the midst of the anti-Japanese movement, excitement is intense. As a counter stroke to the actions of the students the Assembly has threatened to burn all the donmitories in the city.

PEKING FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE ORGANISE

Society Formed At Conference At Y.M.C.A. Grounds Called By Returned Students

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 3.—In these days of organising for the salvation of China by the patriots of the country, the returned students, who are such a strong element among the intelligent classes of the capital city, are beginning to realise the duty devolving upon them. They alone form a strong link between the foreign and the native groups interested in the welfare of the country and have the possibility of standing as a solid bank of educated opinion behind the more uncertain forces of the patriotic movement.

The returned students themselves are the first to acknowledge that they have failed to live up to the position that might have been expected of them in the political and social struggles of their country. They need and are calling for foreign aid.

A real step towards this co-operation in effort between the westernised Chinese and their foreign friends has been taken in the attempt to organise a society which, although fundamentally Christian in character, shall unite the best elements of the foreign and native community in fellowship and serious social effort.

On Sunday, June 1, a conference to consider such a plan was held at the Y.M.C.A. conference grounds at Wo Fu Ssu in the Western Hills. Some eighty persons were present, representing about equally the Chinese returned students and the foreign community, and bringing together men and women, members of missionary, governmental and educational circles, and both English and American nationals. At the close of the day's program a set of resolutions was read and adopted. According to these resolutions the society is to be formed on a basis of membership made up of those bound together by the common use of the English language and professing themselves Christians. Midweek meetings are to be held for the purpose of Christian social fellowship and for the discussion of the social movements to be forwarded by the group. It was also decided that non-Christians should be invited to interest themselves in the social and moral research of the society.

U.S. TROOPS IN SIBERIA DISPERSING BOLSHEVIKI

Guerilla Raids On Rail Lines In American Sector Are Suppressed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 2.—The Bolsheviki have for the past three or four weeks been planning a systematic uprising in Eastern Siberia in connection with their campaign on the Samara front. The movement has been in the nature of raids by independent bands operating on a guerilla basis and has covered the American section of the Ussuri Railway from Skotovo up to Spasskoe, on the Habarovsk line, and certain sectors of the Amur Railway under Japanese guards.

A battalion of the 31st United States Infantry at Skotovo, under the command of Major E. V. Cutrer, who was at one time attached to the American Legation in Peking, has been very active against these Bolshevist raiders. On May 21 Major Cutrer's men defeated the Bolsheviki who were trying to blow up a bridge near Ugolnoye Junction with a loss of but three Americans wounded as against a large number of Bolsheviki who were wounded, captured and disarmed. The Bolsheviki fled in disorder, and the Americans, pushing their advantage home, defeated them again near Maika. There were no American casualties, but the Red Guards had several killed and many wounded and have ceased to exist as an organised force. Major Cutrer has now been reinforced by a second battalion of the 31st Infantry and his troops are scouring the country around the Ussuri Bay for Red Guards.

American units at Rasdolnoe prevented an armed band of Bolsheviki from blowing up the bridge at the 62nd verst, about three miles to the East of the town, and the Bolsheviki were driven scattered into the hills to the north of the railway. Americans were in full pursuit on May 21, and this sector of the line is now quite free of Red Guards.

Major Alderdyce's American detachment at Spasskoe reports the presence of Bolshevik units at Sviagina, an hour's march away, on May 20, and both he and the American commander at Rollanovka have been ordered not to parley with the Japanese troop train of 21 cars, besides three supply cars and four machine-gun trucks, was held up by a Bolshevik force at Knorring, the rank and file being disarmed and captured and the officers killed. The Japanese detachment numbered about 500 men.

The activities of the Americans in keeping their section of the railway clear for traffic and attacking the Red Guards wherever they menace the line are receiving favorable comment from the very newspapers that earlier in the Spring criticised the United States for its apparent indifference to the fate of Russia and Reds, but to kill or disarm every Bolshevist they see.

From the Japanese section of the Amur Railway it is reported that a even went so far as to say that the American troops were tacitly supporting the Bolsheviki. The Americans have suppressed the Bolshevist uprising promptly wherever it has occurred, and their officers say that the men have shown splendid courage and patience under conditions that were adverse as to both weather and "terrain."

O.V.B. OREGON VERY BEST
The Ideal Beverage For The Summer
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

FOR THE CHILDREN
AMERICAN APPLE CIDER
PURE SWEET WHOLESOME
Agents
Connll Bros. Co.

Lace! Lace! Lace!
KON YIH & CO.
Manufacturers and Exporters of all Kinds of
HAND-MADE LACES and EMBROIDERIES
Also dealers in
Human Hair, Hair Nets and Hair Filters
N. B. Goods sold in wholesale as well as retail lots
94, Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Kiangwan Races
A Motor Car
will leave our Garage,
2a Jinkee Road, for
Kiangwan
every minute and a half,
Commencing from noon.
Usual Charges
The Central Garage Co.
2a Jinkee Road Phone, Central 3809

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS
Now is the time to PAINT
Consult our Contracting Department
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
8B Kiangse Road SOLE AGENTS Phone: Central 108

GORDON'S LONDON DRY GIN
Made in London
LOOK FOR THE NAME "LONDON" ON THE LABEL
"THE COCKTAIL GIN"
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

A GORDON GIN DAISY
For Hot Days
GORDON & Co's DRY GIN
ONE GORDON DRY GIN—JUICE OF A LIME
ONE RASPBERRY SYRUP—OR ½ LEMON
1 SLICE OF ORANGE — AERATED WATER
CRACKED ICE — LARGE GLASS

Epoch Of Aviation As Foreseen By Caproni

Italian Constructor Pictures The Sky Filled With Freight And Passenger Planes Of Gigantic Proportions—Believes Public Will Take To Flying

The following article gives the views and predictions of Gianni Caproni, the well known Italian airplane constructor, on the future of aviation. He is perhaps more optimistic and definite in his opinion as to the popular use of the aerial service for passengers and freight than any other aerial constructor of equal standing.

The American aviators who have worked with Signor Caproni at Milan speak in unqualified terms of admiration for the Italian, whom they characterise as the Edison of aerial construction. The Americans who worked in Italy on the problems of aerial supply and direction are Capt. P. M. Groves of San Francisco, Lieut. Philip Bongiorno of New York, Lieut. Mowatt M. Mitchell of Los Angeles, and Lieut. E. S. Waterman of San Francisco.

By Gianni Caproni

We are at the beginning of a new epoch which necessarily will follow the epoch of the railway and the automobile—the epoch of aviation.

This epoch is much nearer than people believe. Of course, it will be some time before a true and regular aerial traffic can be established, but as on the sea the traffic is mainly by the larger steamships so the future of aviation will depend chiefly upon aerial machines of large construction capable of carrying loads of several tons. There is a very great similarity between the conditions of navigation and aviation; the same rules must be applied in some cases and there are similar difficulties of operation.

Navigation and aviation have their greatest enemies in the fog and in the storm. Aviation has, however, the great advantage of saving time, and that in the end means money. Aviation joins directly in a straight line two points, which on the surface of the earth by means of the railway or on the sea by means of navigation are much further apart. Aviation provides the short cut.

A Great Peace Industry

Just now in the aviation industry we have a moment of rest. This is explainable in view of the fact that the war ended before the world was prepared for the period after the war. But we must always bear in mind that aviation is in the first place a great peace industry; that the airplane is the most marvelous means of expansion and is destined to become a means of integration between traffic across country and by sea, above all for great distances.

In the future, if occasion arises, aviation will always constitute a formidable weapon. It is not possible to overestimate the efficiency in war's use of a large aerial fleet that is capable of being transformed into a fleet for bombardment that would bring into action radius the workshops, naval bases and cities of the enemy. The Italian aerial program would not have reached its maximum before the spring of 1919, though the end of the war came during its full development. We have therefore a large quantity of material, of wood and of metals, already cut and arranged for building war aeroplanes which can now be constructed for peaceful aeronautical purposes.

Recently when I was in conversation with the Italian Minister Villa he remarked that when the first railway line was built there was doubt expressed as to how many people would resort to use of the new means of transportation. That exactly bears on the present situation. The facts teach those who doubted the extent to which the railways would be used how great a mistake they made. The same doubts were expressed with regard to the use that would be made of the automobile, and even of the bicycle. As for aviation it will bring into the world a greater revolution than either steam or the automobile.

The public will get used to flying, we can be sure of that; for traveling by aeroplane means a saving of time and money. As regards the safety of passengers it is sufficient to observe that this will be guaranteed by furnishing large aeroplanes with more engines and at least two pilots, while these machines will be so constructed as to assure stability.

One analogy between navigation and aviation that must not be overlooked is the tendency that will surely manifest itself. Aviation activity will surely be subdivided between the airplane dockyards, which will build the machines, and the companies which will equip and organise the aerial lines.

Aviation will have to meet the demands of the public for traveling in comfort. For weeks there has been flying from time to time over Milan a 600 horse-power machine with a cabin that has a capacity for accommodating a dozen persons. The cabin is closed and very comfortable. It is provided with armchairs. This machine has shown itself to be perfectly stable. It rises from the ground after running only a few score yards. It can fly more than 350 kilometers with eight passengers, two pilots and 1,000 kilos of load in two and a half hours.

The price for a trip could be a franc for each hundred kilos and the same rate for a passenger traveling one hundred kilometers. The same type of machine is being built with pontoons and will be useful for sea trips.

In the workshops at Milan we are also building some other types of more powerful passenger carrying planes, all with comfortably closed cabins. Among these is a plane for carrying twenty-five passengers and also a gigantic plane for carrying one hundred passengers. This last type will be furnished with the greatest comfort, in that respect being like a luxus wagon on the Continent or a Pullman car in the United States.

There will be great progress in aviation within the next few years. There will be no more difficulty in navigating an airplane over long distances and in foggy or bad weather of other sorts than there is now in navigating a seagoing steamship. It is certain that within a few years the departure of passengers traveling by airplane will be as common an event as the departure of a railway train. The traveler will ask commodious quarters and such comforts as are to be found on a de luxe express or in the first cabin of a steamship. He will have all of these.

Comfort on the airplane depends chiefly upon two factors, the weight carrying capacity of the machine and the conveniences offered. Large machines now being built in Italy are constructed so as to satisfy every exigency of traveling. The tendency is to build safe and big machines, since the bigger the machine the greater the comfort that can be offered. These machines are being equipped with the most powerful engines. Two pilots are provided for. The passenger compartment can be entirely closed and the traveler can enjoy the panorama from the windows just as though he were aboard a fast flying train. In the large machines built for peace transportation uses every precaution can be taken for protection of passengers against cold and wind.

Speed The Chief Factor

The greatest factor of success in commercial aviation will be speed. The speed needed for this purpose depends upon the conditions of competing methods. In countries with high speed railways a speed of at least 100 miles an hour will be necessary in order to beat express trains. But in countries where the railway service is slow or interrupted by sea crossings or where means of transportation are limited, then lower speed will be found commercially practicable. At present the distance between stops could be more than 1,000 kilometers; and this is sufficient for practical commercial purposes. In the future the distance between stops will be even longer.

Freedom of the air is essential for the development of the air service. We can have a very great commercial advantage from air traffic especially if the laws of nations permit long uninterrupted flights over great distances. It is necessary that above a certain altitude airplanes should be allowed to fly in any direction.

It is my opinion that within a few years the whole world will be covered by a net of aerial lines. But now the introduction of the aerial transport of passengers, correspondence, light parcels is practicable and highly desirable, especially into and with countries that are poor in other means of communication, such as for instance South America, Africa, Asia. The aerial transport will also be adopted advantageously for the conjunction of a continent with its surrounding islands.

As I have said, the airplane is destined not to supplant the railway and the steamship but to bring these means of transportation closer together. The function of the air service will be to integrate all other existing means of communication. I believe that for the fullest development of the air service the best results will be obtained if aviation manufacturers limit themselves to building machines just as the dock yards build ships for operation by marine companies.

The technique of construction and of operating aerial lines is so different and intricate that it will be necessary to create special companies for the conduct of aerial traffic.

O.V.B.
OREGON'S VERY BEST LOGANBERRY JUICE
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

Be sure to get it at WING ON'S It Pays!

THE DESIGN THAT GUARANTEES QUALITY

"PACIFIC"

PORCELAIN ENAMELLED PLUMBING FIXTURES

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

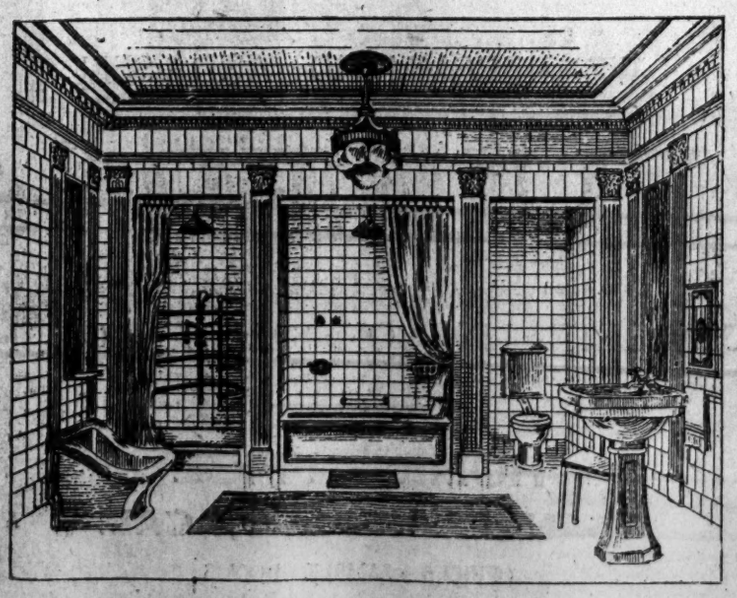
80% of the Plumbing Fixtures installed in all Modern Buildings throughout the Far East are the

"PACIFIC"

ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST

The only manufacturer that absolutely GUARANTEES Three Separate Baked Coats of Enamel on all Porcelain Enamel Fixtures.

Pacific Porcelain Plumbing Fixtures are being installed at Tsing Hua College and the Rockefeller Foundation Medical Colleges, Peking.



THE LARGEST AND OLDEST MANUFACTURERS

of Porcelain Enamel Plumbing Fixtures on the Pacific Coast.

Ordered shipments can be delivered in Shanghai in two months.

The "Pacific" is specified by all the leading up-to-date architects, for it surpasses all other makes.

Call and inspect our showrooms. Seeing is believing.

THE AMERICAN SALES CORPORATION

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE EAST

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. Tel. Central 1437 and 4341

British Labor Claims Recognised By Capital, Say American Investigators

Bosses And Workers Agree On Value Of Collective Bargaining And Strive To End Unrest, Report Shows

Washington, April 26.—The "industrial revolution in England" is described in a report of the Employers Industrial Commission of the Department of Labor, which spent several weeks investigating conditions in Great Britain. The report was presented to Secretary of Labor Wilson through Roger W. Babson, director general of the Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor, under whose direction the commission was sent to Europe for the purpose of studying industrial unrest, the methods employed to allay it and the general attitude of labor and capital in Europe on the problems of post-war economic reconstruction.

The commission is composed of E. T. Gundlach, of Chicago; R. J. Caldwell, Dorr E. Felt, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association; William H. Ingersoll, of New York, and R. R. Otis, president of the Real Estate Board of Atlanta, Ga.

The commission states that the outstanding fact of the recent labor unrest in England is the general recognition by employers of the value of collective bargaining between employers and employes as the basis of solving industrial conflicts and averting a social cataclysm.

The Shop Stewards

The commission describes in detail the developments in the recent labor troubles in Great Britain, the establishment of the system of industrial councils of employers and employes, based upon the recommendations of the so-called Whitley reports, the shop steward movement, which for a time threatened to undermine the classic trade union organisations of England, the spirit of Bolshevism, which raised its head recently but which seems to have been subdued by the intelligent co-operation of capital, labor and the government and the new tendencies now strongly at work within the British working class for a large share of the proceeds of industry, greater economic security and wider opportunities for leisure, education and the enjoyment of life.

The startling feature of the report is the fact that both the British government and the leading industrial spirits of the country have recognised the justice of labor's claims and are striving conscientiously to carry out a comprehensive program of social reconstruction to do away with existing industrial evils and at the same time avert the social catastrophe of Russia.

Collective Baragining

The chief findings of the commission are summarised as follows:

1.—Employers in Great Britain generally recognise the desirability of bargaining collectively with labor.

2.—Employers nearly all agree that collective bargaining should always be undertaken between associations of employers and the regularly established well-organised trade-unions.

While many manufacturers welcome organisations of workmen in their factories (shops or works committee), they want to limit the activities of such bodies to purely local grievances, and desire that the committee members come under the discipline of their unions.

3.—Most employers freely recognise the right of labor to organise; they regard organisation as greatly contributing to the stability of industry. Some large manufacturers declare that they wish to see every workman within the unions, so that they must all come under organisation control. Others feel that 100 percent organisation might lead to dangerous types of universal strikes and lockouts. The more conservative employers appear to make no effort to help along organisations of labor, merely dealing with such organisations when they appear on the scene.

4.—Employers in Great Britain are divided in sentiment shading from those who want to maintain the trade-unions along the regularly established so-called "constitutional" lines to ultraradical Socialists.

5.—Employes are nearly a unit, however, in expressing opposition to the use of force. The most radical who desire "now" a complete overturning of the present social structure, usually admit on close questioning that "now" may mean many years. They want to "start" now. Practically none appears to approve of a sudden change as in Russia.

6.—Employes of the ultraradical type look askance at collective bargaining and organisations of labor and capital. They freely express the view that they do not wish harmony between employes and employers, since harmony would help to continue the present system of society.

7.—Employes of the more conservative type (and to your commissioners they appear to represent the vast majority of British workmen) are largely in accord with employers in the desire to head off labor unrest at this period; to strengthen the unions by holding members under control; to increase production for the sake of the nation, workmen included—with no restriction on output except as it affects the health of the worker; to leave control of business policies in the hands of those managing the business.

8.—Government officials appear to be uniformly of the opinion that the government should function in labor unrest only as an absolutely last unavoidable resort. On the other hand, they maintain the right of the government to step in when necessary in order to protect public interests against minorities which try to force their terms upon the people.

9.—In general the government, and most employers and conservative employes appear to be agreed:

That the spirit of co-operation between labor and capital is highly desirable.

That the spirit of conciliations is important for the benefit of the employer in stabilising his business and for the benefit of the employe in preserving his regularly organised unions.

That in collective bargaining the right-minded employer will not attempt to return to the pre-war industrial era and that the right-minded employe will not attempt to crowd his demands to the point at which the stimulus for private business enterprise would disappear.

The spirit of a genuinely better new (and not novel) era is thus being fostered by widely varied elements of Great Britain's industrial system.

General Labor Unrest

Discussing the general state of industrial unrest and the reaction of capital, labor and general public toward the situation, the report says:

"The issue is squarely drawn on the demand of the working people to have a better industrial day. They seek not merely small non-essentials, nor common-place essentials, but a real step forward in their conditions of life and labor.

"We cannot report that we have found any panacea for industrial unrest. For instance, the specially generous treatment of employes, which is possible in connection with exceptional types of highly profitable enterprises, might be impossible in the cases of industries engaged in closely competitive operations.

"The present condition is partly due also to the fact that grievances through the unions must pass through a complicated series of steps, and this procedure, therefore, does not result in prompt adjustment. Ofttimes the conditions contributing to the grievances have disappeared before the decision is consummated.

"There seems to be a marked disposition among the 'rank and file' of workers to criticise the present union system because it denies the workmen in the shop an opportunity promptly to rectify grievances, irrespective of their particular craft union.

"At the present moment there is a widespread feeling among the workingmen that the officials of the labor unions have become detached from the atmosphere of the shop and not in proper sympathy with the workmen. There is a marked disposition among the workmen to be represented in the national councils by actual workers.

"The theory that this movement is due to foreign propaganda does not seem to be generally accepted. The more intelligent workers realise that merely advancing wages does not meet requirements if the purchasing power of money is proportionately reduced. Their final desideratum is a wage that will insure a specified minimum standard of living regardless of fluctuations in the cost of commodities.

"When asked what substitutes they had to suggest, the reply from many was:

"'Unemployment insurance.'

"'Health insurance.'

"'Old age insurance.'"

Text Of Declaration

Of Ireland's Freedom

The Independent Proclamation Which Is Not Permitted To Be Published In Ireland

New York, May 4.—Supreme Court Justict Cohalan received today from Sean T. O'Kelly, the represenative of the Irish Republic at Paris, a copy of the declaration of independence adopted by the Irish Republic Parliament, publication of which has been suppressed in Ireland. This is the first copy to reach this country. The text of the declarations reads:

"Whereas the Irish people is by right a free people, and whereas for seven hundred years the Irish people has never ceased to repudiate and has repeatedly protested in arms against usuration.

"And whereas English rule in this country is, and always has been, based upon force and fraud and maintained by military occupation against the declared will of the people.

"And whereas the Irish republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Monday, 1916, by the Irish Republican Army, acting on behalf of the Irish people:

"And, whereas, the Irish people is resolved to secure and maintain its complete independence in order to promote the common weal, to re-establish justice, to provide for future defense, to insure peace at home and good will with all nations, and to constitute a national policy based upon the people"s will, with equal right and equal opportunity for every citizen;

"And whereas at the threshold of a new era in history the Irish electorate has in the general election of December, 1918, seized the first occasion to declare by an overwhelming majority its firm allegiance to the Irish Republic;

"Now, therefore, we, the elected representatives of the ancient Irish people, in National Parliament assembled, do, in the name of the Irish nation, ratify the establishment of the Irish Republic and pledge ourselves and our people to make this declaration effective by every means at our command.

"To ordain that the elected representatives of the Irish people have power to make laws binding on the people of Ireland, and that the Irish Parliament is the only Parliament to which that people will give its allegiance.

"We solemnly decare foreign Government in Ireland to be an invasion of our national right which we will never tolerate, and we demand the evacuation of our country by the English garrison.

"We claim for our national independence the recognition and support of every free nation of the world, and we proclaim that independence to be a condition precedent to international peace hereafter.

"In the name of the Irish people we humbly commit our destiny to Almighty God, who gave our fathers the courage and determination to persevere through local centuries of a ruthless tyranny, and strong in the justice of the cause which they have handed down to us, we ask His divine blessing on this, the last stage of the struggle which we have pledged ourselves to carry through to freedom."

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
THE KING OF NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

The Ault & Wiborg Co.
Manufactures of
LETTERPRESS INKS
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS—OFFSET INKS
LITHOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
BRONZE POWDERS, LITHO STONES
Stocks carried
37 Canton Road Shanghai

Made Fresh Every Day
CHOCOLATES in great variety and all kinds of Candy.
"The most delicious in Shanghai."
CAKES
of all descriptions are our speciality.
BIANCHI 97 Szechuen Road Tel. 2264.

GETZ BROS & Co. OF THE ORIENT, LTD.
SUMMER IS HERE!
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE
PAINT
WE RECOMMEND AND SELL
W. P. FULLER & Co.'s
A COMPLETE LINE OF SAMPLES ON HAND

HOME OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
OFFICES—SAMPLE ROOMS
—and—
FAR-EAST HEADQUARTERS
SHANGHAI
CABLE-ADDRESS "GETZORIENT"
13 NANKING ROAD

BRANCHES:
MANILA
HONGKONG
TIENTSIN
CANTON
TOKYO
KOBE

AGENCIES:
SINGAPORE
SAIGON
BANGKOK
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO

Grey, Nearly Blind, Writing History Of Fight To Avert War

Former British Foreign Secretary, Victim Of Political And Personal Misfortune, Is Learning To Read By Sense Of Touch In Order To Work On His Memoirs

By Joseph W. Grigg.
(*New York World*)

In a little village in Holland is the Man Who Started the War that has caused the world more anguish than anything in its history. In another village, in Northumberland, is the man who, more than any European statesman, tried to prevent it in those last tragic hours of July, 1914.

He failed. And today the leaders of the world's democratic nations are at work on the peace terms which it is hoped will prevent any recurrence of the "bloody sweat," as the President has described the great cataclysm. It is deciding, too, what shall be the fate of the fugitive of Amerongen.

But the man who tried to avert the war—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, now Viscount Grey of Falloden—is preparing a volume of memoirs which should be one of the most notable contributions to European diplomatic and political history for many generations past.

Grey Is Almost Blind.

But the former Foreign Secretary has grown almost totally blind and is learning all over again how to read by the sense of touch. It is one of the greatest misfortunes of his life, and one only of many which have seemed to single him out among great world figures. Except his friends, few nowadays hear or know anything about the man whose activities once attracted the attention of the world.

Political misfortune, but approaching blindness even more, hastened his disappearance from active public life. Fate brought tragedy into his life long before he became perhaps the greatest figure in European chancelleries. The official mortality during the war among Foreign Secretaries, or Secretaries of State, as we in America will call them, might well indicate that fate had thrown a shadow across the paths of scores of them.

There must now be a fairly large sized alumni association of out-of-work Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, in which few if any of the big nations of the world are not represented, not even our own, for Bryan succumbed. In the last days of the old Russia they came and went with almost daily regularity.

Wife's Death A Heavy Blow

But, as I have pointed out, tragedy cut across the path of Grey when he was still Sir Edward and while he was still a new incumbent in that high post of honor, the Foreign Secretaryship. He was deeply devoted to his wife, a companion to him in his fishing trips and other outdoor excursions. She was injured in a runaway accident in 1906 and died. The blow has left its mark. Always of a retiring disposition, the Foreign Secretary became more so under the poignancy of this domestic tragedy.

A short time before the war a brother was killed by a lion in Africa. In the early days of the war his nephew, who would have become heir to the title of Viscount, which was conferred on him when governmental changes saw him depart from the Foreign Office, was killed. The title therefore may lapse with the death of the first Viscount, Grey himself, for he has no children.

But fate had another score to settle. Some months ago fire broke out in his Northumberland house, and had it not been for some neighbors all his manuscript and other material being collected for his forthcoming volume would have perished in his study.

Early Sponsor Of League

The culminating misfortune which has come to the late Foreign Secretary is his absence from the Peace Conference, for even his critics admit that he stood sponsor for a league or society of nations idea long before the great nations of Europe became involved in war. It was political misfortune which willed it that he should not be present to advocate the formation of such a league. Instead, he is only a lay exponent along with millions of other Britons and Americans, but a lay exponent having the added misfortune of almost complete blindness circumscribing efforts.

Only one book up to the present time represent this great statesman's contribution to world literature, and strange as it may seem, it is a small but authoritative volume entitled "Fly Fishing." I remember once hearing the late Ambassador Page tell of the absorbing interest of Viscount Grey in fly fishing. An American who has frequently been on fishing trips with the former Foreign Secretary, and is himself an authority on fly fishing and an expert in reproducing the different species of flies, has told me of the delightful outings he has had with Viscount Grey and of the pride with which the latter exhibited some of the finest specimens he has made. But now that his eyesight has almost gone he can no longer indulge in this hobby. In fact, just a few days ago he wrote to some friends saying he must now take to salmon fishing, for it did not require the same skill tying the smaller flies.

An Outdoor Man.

In his devotion to outdoor recreation, Viscount Grey has much in common with British statesmen. Mr. Balfour, though a good golfer, is not such an outdoor enthusiast, but Lloyd George is. Harking back some years one remembers that Gladstone had a passion for tree-felling much as did Col. Roosevelt. Lord Rosebery was a noted horse racer, and won the Derby twice while Foreign Secretary. In more recent years the then Premier, Asquith, had much difficulty playing golf on account of the interference by suffragettes. On one occasion they chased him off his golf course.

The night that war was declared I remember seeing Sir Edward Grey with a troubled countenance going through Downing Street after the fateful Cabinet meeting which threw Britain's strength into the balance against an all-powerful and conquering Germany. He was not then wearing the dark goggles in which I saw him in the Foreign Office some months afterward.

He was then measuring diplomatic swords with President Wilson over the blockade issues, and for the first time correspondents were able to invade the halls of this inner shrine of British diplomacy. We had an almost daily conference, with some under official of the Foreign Office to obatin the British point of view on the issues that conflicted with our own stand on the blockade, and to learn as well the British interpretation of the momentous submarine issues.

War Doomed The Top Hat

It was quite early in the war that the high hat and the morning coat seemed to disappear from this sanctum of diplomatic effort, and Sir Edward himself frequently appeared in an ordinary business suit. I think the late Ambassador Page was one of the chief exponents of this warborn garb of diplomacy, for he frequently came to the Foreign Office to see Sir Edward in a conventional suit and minus the top hat.

These were days when the Tory hosts were constantly sniping the Foreign Secretary for being too lenient toward America, for they interpreted the policies of the Foreign Office as checking the free hand which they demanded for the navy. The sniping increased, and Lord Robert Cecil was made Minister of Blockade. Lord Robert previously was one of the severest critics of the Foreign Office, but eventually he also became the but of many Tory shafts.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward was never a striking speaker, but his calm method of delivery and splendid choice of words always commanded an attentive House because he never appeared unless he had something of great importance to say, which is unlike some of the present membership. On one occasion in the intense days of July, 1911, when the Parliament Act controversy reached its height and the Unionists refused a hearing to Asquith, the Premier, Grey arose and strongly rebuked them for the uproar, nor was he interrupted. He has never spoken in the House of Lords since his resignation and when he was made a peer.

Wilson Cordial To Grey

When President Wilson visited London one of the most important deputations he received at the American Embassy was a League of Nations body headed by Viscount Grey, and there was a most cordial greeting from the President for the great British statesman, who had challenged the President's contentions in the many representations which came from Washington on the British interpretation of the blockade issues. Those who were present were struck by the wholehearted friendliness exhibited by both men on their first meeting.

Viscount Grey, perhaps more than any great figure of the war with the exception of President Wilson, excited the ire of the German cartoonists most. The President was nearly always a knave in professorial guise; Grey, nearly always a lanky, supercilious knave with a receding chin. The cartoon and press attacks an the British Foreign Secretary were stilled when the Lichnowsky revelations were published and the former German Ambassador in London had told of the sincere efforts of Sir Edward to prevent the war.

O.V.B.
OREGON VERY BEST
LOGANBERRY JUICE
Mix it with an equal part of Whisky and add Tansan.
"One of the best drinks going!"
Gande, Price Co., Agents

Electric Lamps

ONLY by the use of good material can you expect to reap good results. Take advantage of our long experience, and bring your electric lighting to its highest efficiency by using

Efficient Lamps

We have just received a large consignment of good, reliable electric lamps of various candlepower, which are for sale at the following prices:—

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.40 each
100 c.p.	Tls. 0.85 each
200 c.p.	Tls. 2.50 each

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Gillette

Gillette

Gillette

JOY vs. Gloom—the Gillette Safety Razor and Blades vs. the old-fashioned shave.

To the man who wants to shave clean every morning, *five million* Gillette users say "Get a Gillette."

A good lathering, well rubbed in: three minutes use of the Gillette: a dip in cool water—your shave is finished, velvet-smooth, bracing.

For price lists and other information, apply to the

SOLE AGENTS

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban 'Phone: Central 322

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Whitsunday. 7 and 8 a.m., Holy Communion, (and at Bubbling Well Chapel 8 a.m.) 9:30 a.m., Children's Service. 10:30 a.m., Mattins, Harwood in A flat; Anthem "The Wilderness," Gross; Hymns 157, 211, 154. Preacher: The Dean. Holy Communion, 6 p.m., Evensong; Anthem "God is a Spirit," Sterndale-Bennett; Hymns 156, 155, 18. Preacher: The Dean. 9 p.m., Hymn Recital; Hymns 190, 184, 167, 379, 369.

Five minutes before the hour of every service worshippers may sit in any unoccupied seat.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins; Preacher: Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 2 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong. Preacher: C. J. F. ymons, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "The Spirit the hope of man;" Chant 57; Anthem "O taste and see," (Goss); Hymns 215, 202, 209. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "The miracle of missions;" Chant 74; Hymns 208, 201, 216, 558.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11 a.m. At 11 a.m., High mass, no sermon. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 7, 8 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God The only Cause and Creator." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening Meeting 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning at 11 a.m., by Rev. Milton T. Stauffer, B.A., B.D.; Subject: "The Departure of the Lord." Evening at 6 p.m., by Rev. W. J. Embery; Subject "The Starting Point for Pilgrims."

The Sunday Service League.—At 5 p.m., at the Martyr's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Speaker: Rev. Frank Rawlinson, D.D., Subject: "China's part in the making of a World Religion." Special Music

What Do We Mean By Americanism?

By Dr. Franklin H. Giddings

(Professor of Sociology and History of Civilisation at Columbia University).

IT was our entrance into the world war that brought Americanism to the front line of national problems in the United States. For a full generation before 1914 the increase of our alien population and the obvious incompleteness of its assimilation had worried some of us and mildly interested more of us. The warrevealed such possibilities of danger in alienism that the most indifferent among us became alive to the necessity of Americanisation.

In such circumstances as these Americanism was by most of us identified with patriotism, and perhaps not much else. Now we look into the future with a wider vision and an enkindled imagination. We realise that the problem of Americanisation presupposes a more or less definite notion of Americanism, and that sooner or later it forces us to try to answer the question, "What Americanism do we want?"

Ninety out of a hundred individuals encountered at random to whom we might put this question would say, with that readiness in meaningless phrasemaking which is one of our besetting sins: "We want an Americanism that makes good Americans." Undoubtedly we do, but who or what are good Americans? Doubtless the livng examples are exceedingly various, if we could identify them, and presumably the imaginative possibilities are numberless. Happily, however, a majority of us were agreed before 1914 on certain basic elements of excellence in American character. These we shall continue to demand.

In the years immediately preceding the war the outstanding demand was for efficiency. We expected the American to be "good for something." At the least, we said, he must be able to look out for himself, to earn his way, and be diligent, to bring up his children to look out for themselves and to carn their way. Also we expected him to have initiative. I suppose that more Americans would have agreed upon this sturdy trait of Americanism than upon any other one, not excepting patriotism, for we had among us, unhappily, both pacifists and internationalists.

The insistence upon individual adequacy and efficiency had been strengthening, but not to the entire neglect of other requirements. The rapid growth of our towns and cities had forced upon our attention the difficulties and the shortcomings of municipal administration, and the necessity of fostering a collective civic responsibility. We had, therefore, begun to expect the good American to be an alert citizen, interested in his village, town or city believing in it and ever ready to help maintain a lawful and efficient administration.

Between the qualifications of the American as a self-supporting individual and his qualifications as a citizen there were further qualifications always demanded in our local communities from the earliest days. It was insisted that the American should be a decent man, living soberly, respecting the common moralities and observing the elementary courtesies of civilisation. He was expected to be a good neighbor, not meddlesome, but friendly, helpful and ready to cooperate on occasion.

The war has not in any wise or in any degree set aside these basic factors of Americanism. It has added the immediate and overshadowing requirement of patriotism.

The Spanish War stimulated American patriotism. It also provoked reactions against it, inasmuch as our behavior was not approved by everybody, and it offered opportunity to such as were apprehensive that we were about to become imperialistic to deprecate appeals to national feeling. The movement toward non-patriotism was subsequently reinforced by the multiplication of anarchistic elements in our population and by an increasingly bold anarchistic propaganda.

The war has clarified much thinking, and the patriotism that was only latent, not extinguished, will not for some time again be openly called in question by any considerable number of responsible Americans. Most of us now expect and we shall continue to expect the American to be unequivocally patriotic. Whether he was born here or brought here or came here of his own volition, we expect him to understand that all citizens of the United States are shares in common opportunities, common perils and common destinies, and that we look upon the man who is willing to take his share of our good luck without assuming his share of our common responsibility or doing his part of our common work as a human object that it is impossible to respect, and who may as well expect scant consideration.

It is safe then to say that a large majority of us at the present moment demand an Americanism that produces Americans whose patrotism, good citizenship, neighborliness, decency, self-reliance and efficiency are outstanding.

And this agreement upon the substantial essentials of good Americanism is supplemented, fortunately, by a measure of agreement upon the expedient ways of selecting and fostering them. We share certain common sense notions as to how Americans exhibiting desirable qualities have been hitherto and can now and always be reared. We know something, that is, about the Americanism that we want on the side of its methods as well as on the side of its aims.

We have tried various experiments in patriotism and we have arrived at minimum requirements which are irreducible. The American patriot may admire as many other nations and governments as he likes and he may believe that a millennium is on the way, wherein the lambs of gentleness shall lie unharmed outside the jaws of the lions of war; but be these things as they may, he must yield an undivided loyalty to the one government under which he lives, and that is the government of the United States of America.

The American must be law abiding. If in his inward parts he responds to

(Continued on Page 17)

Korea Is A World Problem, Says Former American Resident Now In U. S.

By Charles W. Wood

(New York World)

FIVE years ago Americans still talked of our "splendid isolation." The phrase sounds silly today. We were not interested, we thought, in European squabbles, but before we could catch our breath two million American boys were fighting the battle of the world in France. We wanted to let the war alone, but the war wouldn't let us alone. Our intentions concerning the world at large had not perceptibly changed. But something had happened to the world at large. It had moved into our neighborhood while most of us weren't looking. That is, Europe had.

"One of 'America's biggest problems today is Korea," I heard an unusually keen student of world affairs remark the other day. Ten years ago such a statement would have seemed insane. But that was before a Serbian boy shot an Austrian Archduke and caused China to go to war with Turkey and put the question of the sovereignty of Bessarabia squarely before the United States Senate. In other words, that was before we discovered that time and space had been annihiliated and that you could not hit any part of the world very hard without hitting it all.

The man in question was the Rev. Edmund D. Soper, Professor of Comparative Religion in Drew Theological Seminary. He had just returned from an extensive tour in the Orient for the Joint Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The whole Orient," said Dr. Soper, "is in a ferment, and Korea is the center of the disturbance. Just to illustrate how closely the world is now knit together, let me say that it is hardly safe, even in America, to express an opinion these days concerning Korean politics. I made a few remarks on the subject when I first landed in America—remarks which were evidently interpreted as anti-Korean—and within a few days I received a dozen letters, ranging all the way from expressions of disappointment to threats. The threats were doubtless from cranks and I have not been worrying about them, but a few years ago even the most insane crank would not have been disturbed by what some Methodist minister in New Jersey thought about the news from Seoul.

"Korea," he explained, "is an exaggerated Irish problem, and there are those who think that the Irish problem is sufficiently complicated to keep our statesmen busy for some time to come. When I left Korea, everything was quiet as a firecracker with the fuse just smouldering. I had hardly landed in the United States before I heard that an explosion had happened. The extent of that explosion no one seemed to know. What will follow, and how soon the fire may sweep through the whole Orient, is just now a matter of the starkest speculation.

"Korea has a population of 16,500,000. It came under the sovereignty of Japan as a result of the Russo-Japanese War. There was little resistance on Korea's part, and if Koreans in those days had any general pride of nationality it was not apparent to the casual visitor. They had been exploited to the limit by their own rulers and to accept a foreign yoke, in the light of what they had already endured, was not an unmixed hardship. To judge by the ordinary expression of opinion (a thing which intelligent men will generally avoid doing) Korea did not wish, did not even dream of, independence.

"Today in Korea there are two distinct parties. One openly advocates co-operation with Japan—and means it. The other openly advocates co-operation with Japan—and not even a Japanese spy can tell what is meant.

"I was assured by prominent Koreans that self-government for Korea was unthinkable. And the next day one of these same men might be arrested for treason. Who wanted self-government? And why? There was no way of answering either of these questions. And yet, in spite of the strict silence which obtained everywhere, it was plainly evident that all Korea was seething with inarticulate rebellion. When Korea delegates appealed to the Peace Conference, demanding that Korea be included in the self-determination rule, it was obvious to every one that they were not merely representing themselves.

"Strategically, Japan cannot consider the independence of Korea. Korea is Japan's closest neighbor, and whoever holds that peninsula holds a sword pointed directly at the breast of Japan. And although the Japanese statesmen may contend that Koreans do not desire independence, they have no thought of proving the point by putting the matter to a vote."

Dr. Soper, intensely concerned in the outcome of the present struggle, and intensely conscious that the welfare of the whole world is wrapped up in the problem, still refrains from being a partisan. Partisans, he says, see but one side to a problem, whereas it would not be a problem if it didn't have at least two sides. But the Oriental problem has many sides. It is so complicated as to be absolutely unsolvable by any rule of statecraft which the world has yet adopted.

"If one approaches the question," he said, "by noting what Japan has done for Korea, he is quite apt to reach one conclusion. But if he begins by noting what Japan has done to Korea, he is quite apt to reach another. In either case, his conclusion will almost certainly be superficial; for by 'Japan,' this sort of investigator means the particular governing group in the saddle. He may forget that Japan, too, is in a state of transition, and that the ascendency of a military party does not mean that Japan is permanently doomed to militarism. Democracy is making itself felt in Japan. Christianity is making itself felt. And the Government, autocratic as it may be in principle, is feeling the pressure of these new ideals."

Dr. Soper then reviewed some of the things Japanese sovereignty had done for Korea. In 1905, he said, modern sanitation and hygiene were almost unknown throughout the country. Illiteracy was general and there was no school system worthy the name. There were no modern industries and the ancient crafts by which Koreans had thrived were in a way to be forgotten. The country was almost without means of transportation, while agriculture and forestry were at the lowest ebb.

"About the first thing the 'conquerors' did was to introduce modern sanitation. Next, a general school system, both academic and industrial. They built roads and they built railroads. They began the economic development of Korea. They introduced modern methods of agriculture and began a scientific system of reforestation. In Seoul they went so far as to establish an industrial school for the resuscitation of the almost lost Korea arts.

"I do not speak of these achievements as an argument against freedom, but those who speak of freedom for Keorea should remember how far from free Korea was when she was nominally self-governed."

"Don't the Koreans appreciate these benefits" I asked.

"Did you ever hear of a case," he asked in reply, "where a human being was thankful for being forcibly uplifted. People appreciate food, but they inevitably look upon forced feeding as an atrocity. Children uniformly want to learn, but they rebel against too much discipline in the process. You even have to be careful how you save a drowning man; if you don't use a lot of tact he'll pull you down. All that Japan did along these lines was admirable, but al these material benefits could not compensate Korea for the loss of political freedom.

"That brings up the other side of the question. For with all the uplift which Japan brought to Korea, she brought an insufferable tyranny. The tyranny was so obvious that any sensitive person felt the presence of rebellion, even though he were assured on all hands that there was no thought of separation from Japan.

"Take an ordinary Christian service as an example. Until some of its omissions are explained to you, you would not know that the service was different from a church service in America. The congregation sings some familiar hymn. The minister preaches—perhaps an impassioned plea to complete consecration in the Master's service, perhaps a simple recital of God's great gift to man. Suddenly a Japanese gendarme appears at the door. He stays only a moment and is gone. But it is a tense moment. He looks over the whole congregation. He sizes everybody up. Every one knows that he is trying to scent sedition, and though he leaves satisfied that there is no sign of it here, he leaves a wave of suppressed resentment behind.

"Then it may be explained to you that many of the hymns known to Americans cannot be sung here. A Korean congregation, for instance, would not dare attempt 'Onward Christian Soldiers.' That would be altogether too militant and the meeting would surely be dispersed. 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' 'Rock of Ages' and 'Abide with Me, Fast Falls the Eventide," are permissible, but not 'Stand Up' Stand Up for Jesus, Ye Soldiers of the Cross.'

"The Koreans are possibly the least militant people on the globe. They have generally been called docile. One Japanese soldier can terrorise a crowd. It seems sometimes that they almost invite oppression by their excessive humility. One might jump at the conclusion that rebellion among such a people cannot amount to much. This seems to me poor reasoning; for when such people do rebel, it means that the very depths of human nature have been fathomed. The worst strike in America is not the strike of the most self-respecting, highly paid workers; it is the hunger strike of the most exploited, most downtrodden section of the proletariat. Among all Europeans, the Russian people endured the worst oppression most uncomplainingly. A great many Westerners could not sympathise with their sufferings simply because the Russians were so everlastingly patient under it. But when Russia did strike, she struck so violently that she has shocked the whole civilised world. This should be a lesson to every one who is banking on the natural servility of the Orientals."

Dr. Soper understood, of course, that no one would think of the Japanese as servile. "Every Japanese," he said, "is an aristocrat in his attitude toward every yellow man of another race. Even the private soldier is cocky, superior, full of the dignity of his position. Japan to him is the natural leader and Governor of the Orient, politically, educationally and industrially, and it cannot be denied that he has all sorts of scientific backing for his claim."

What then is the solution—the solution of this problem "unsoluble by any rule of statecraft which the world has yet adopted?"

"Scientific formulas cannot save anybody," he said. "Surely it cannot save the world in such a crisis as threatens it now. There is nothing that can save the world except salvation, and there is no salvation except in uniting mankind with God. Christianisation is the only solution. It is either that or chaos."

"Christianisation of Korea?" I asked.

"Christianisation of our nominally Christian countries first," he said. "The practical application of Christian principles in our diplomatic and commercial intercourse with the Orient. We cannot look upon the yellow men longer as objects of exploitation, nor as merely a downtrodden race whom we have a right to uplift according to our western formulas. That is the reason why all the denominations in America are just now uniting for home and foreign missionary work on a scale which no one has dared propose before. The Orient cannot be saved through dogma; and Korea is teaching us that it cannot be saved only through materialistic civilisation.

"Next, we dare to hope for the Christianisation of Japan. Scientifically, Japan has taken a most advanced attitude in her attempts to 'civilise' Korea. Actually she has failed, for militarism, the world over, is stupid; mere force is futile; the materialism which does not take into account the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man must end in failure.

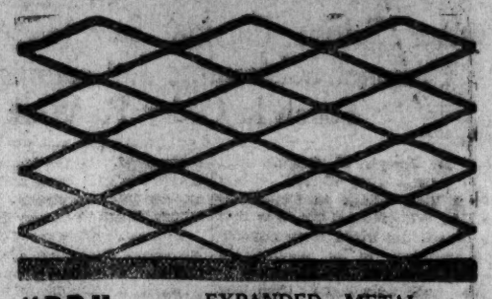
"One does not have to be anti-Japanese in order to recognise this failure. One does not have even to commit himself to the theory of Korean independence. The true friend of Korea in this period of her humiliation should combine two attitudes. One is that of deep sympathy with the Koreans in the loss of their liberty and in the injustices from which they have so severely suffered at the hands of Japanese officials. The other is an attitude of sincere good will: the wish that Korea may be led to look into the future and see herself developing in all that civilisation can bring, as an integral part of the Japanese Empire. I sincerely hope that Korea may retain all the physical advantages which Japanese sovereignty has given her, and I see little hope for that except through real co-operation with real Japan.

"Real Japan, the Japan I have lived in and learned to love, is not the sinister, plotting, scheming war party of today. The Japan I know is a friendly, warm-hearted, liberty-loving nation, already influenced by the ideals of Christian democracy. That Japan is not asserting itself in direct rebellion toward the government. It is most loyal to the Mikado and it is aiming to work out its freedom according to American models. But is is heading toward democracy nevertheless, a democracy under the Mikado more in the manner in which England achieved her freedom without upsetting her ancient institutions. This real Japan will utilise all the genius for organisation and leadship which the nation has, but it will not utilise it for its own aggrandisement. It will use it instead for service, for the reclamation of the Orient from poverty and ignorance and disease, and for the establishment of universal brotherhood.

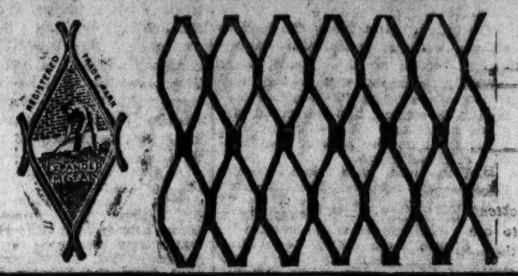
"How much America may assist in this solution depends altogether on how far America is willing to adopt Christian instead of mere materialistic and commercial standards. We can conquer the Orient with unselfish service and the Orient will not rebel. If we try any other solution whatever, we are doomed to failure from the start; and failure in this unprecedented world crisis means chaos for the whole human race."

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

EXPANDED METAL BAR.



"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER | "FIBRENT" SLATES & SHEETS

LIMPET FITTINGS FOR CORRUGATED IRON | WINGET CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

Sole Agents **William Jacks & Co.,** 1 Hongkong Road, Shanghai

Telephone, No. Central 2796. Telegraphic Address: "LIMPETS—SHANGHAI"

THOS COOK & SON

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

Offical Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government

Railway and Steamship Tickets supplied at Tariff Rates.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued and Cashed.
Baggage collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Tel. Address: "Coupon" THOS. COOK & SON
Telephone Nos. 2203 & 2204 Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, Shanghai

Also Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Manila
Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

INDUSTRIAL HEATING

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY OR WORKSHOP

Provides the most convenient form of heat.
Is the essence of coal with none of its drawbacks.
Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance.
Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space.
Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.
Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use.
Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.

THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

General Office: 5, Thibet Road. Showroom: 29, Nanking Road.

"Rooster" Brand

Macaroni

has been recognized by expert chemists as a nourishing and wholesome food.

Cheaper
than any imported from abroad.

25 cents per packet
(1 lb. net)

Obtainable at all provision stores

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg Co., Ltd.

71 North Soochow Road, Shanghai
SALES OFFICE:
430-1 Nanking Road, Shanghai
BRANCH FACTORY:
13 Wing Hing St., Hongkong

OVER HERE! By Callahan

JUST WHEN POP IS IN A HURRY THERE'S ALWAYS SOMETHING TO POP UP AND DELAY HIM. THIS TIME HIS SHOE LACE BREAKS!
OOH!
THAT'S A NICE STRING OF LANGUAGE!
HO-HO! THAT JUST GOES TO SHOW THAT YOU'RE STRONGER THAN THE LACES POP.
LIL' WILLIE WILL GET A LACING IF POP CATCHES HIM LAUGHIN'
I KNOW THERE ISN'T ANOTHER LACE IN THE HOUSE.
CALAMITY JANE
BLUBBER
MAYBE YOU PULLED THE LACE TOO HARD POP.
SOMEONE OUGHT TO POP HIM. IT'S TOO BAD YOU HAVE TO BE KIND TO DUMB ANIMALS.
THE REASON THE SHOE LACE BROKE SO EASILY, MIGHT BE DUE TO YOUNG NUISANCE USING POPS SHOES FOR HAND GRENADES IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN IMPRESSION ON VIOLA THE CAT.
THOSE SAME SHOES MIXED WITH SOME RICE MAY SOMEDAY GRACE HON'S BEAN.
HE'S A "SHOESTRING" BOW. (BEAU
AIN'T LOVE AWFUL?
HOW AND DEARIE
THE BIRD WHO TOLD POP THAT THOSE LACES WERE GOOD MUST HAVE BEEN STRINGING HIM.
COMEDIAN
AW! TIE A KNOT IN THAT!
THERE'S NO STRINGS ON HATTIE WHEN IT COMES TO BUYING HATS.
HOW LONG DOES A SHOE LACE LAST?
DON'T TIE YOUR SHOE STRINGS WITH A LOVERS KNOT- IT MAY BECOME A HITCH!
OL JOHN DON'T
FS

Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. Bac.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

Among the things that most large towns have and Shanghai has not is an up-to-date organ of any size. The Cathedral organ is large. But so long as eleven years ago the then organist of the Cathedral had, as a note on an organ recital program: "Owing to the state of the organ, further solos can not be played." The recital consisted mainly of vocal items.

When the present writer first essayed to play this organ, he was under the impression that the public was aware that the instrument was in many respects obsolete. It turned out, however, that very many people were most surprised to hear such a charge brought against it, as it "sounded all right." It was presumed the orgganist would "get used to it," a process which few could contemplate with anything but consternation. The organ was built in 1882. The improvements in organs since 1882 are about as radical as the improvements in motor cars since, say, 1900. The running powers of either in 1919 are naturally not quite what they were.

Six years ago a well known naval officer who was a member of the Royal College of organists, wrote to the press here on his arrival, expressing his surprise that in an up-to-date city such an instrument was to be found. He described the attempt to make organ music on it as trying to make bricks without straw. His letter was opposed by a few people who held that so long as a church hymn could be played the organ was all that was needed.

The war put a stop to any other efforts to revive an interest in the Cathedral organ. Also recitals were given up in 1915, as it became a matter of too great hazard to "keep going," for a program lasting an hour or so.

Since the armistice, a committee has been at work to draw up a fair report on the organ that will make it quite clear to the ordinary person what is wrong. Also the committee appeals for the support of the community generally, and to all who care for organ music, in an effort to rebuild the organ entirely. The pamphlet will shortly be published.

When a person who knows nothing of organs tells you the organ "sounds all right," it is not an easy matter to show that person that it is not only the player's inconvenience that is considered. A heavy action and obsolete "works" generally do not seem to affect this sort of hearer. The pamphlet sets out in detail what the hearer should know.

In case any reader of this report should still contend that the present conditions, however bad, merely puts the player to additional trouble I will try to give him some idea of the way the hearer must be affected, assuming he knows nothing of organs.

Let him suppose himself to be listening to a pianist who has to play to a fairly large number of people regularly. Some of his music is very simple, some difficult, but all requires taste and judgment. Now the instrument provided is not an ordinary piano. We see to that. First, the sus aining pedal is removed, and along the bottom are placed thirty large keys with which the player can hold down his bass notes by exerting a pressure of a few pounds with his foot, and these notes will be very loud or very soft according to some knobs at the side of him, many of which he cannot reach, and which he has no means of drawing. Up to here any ordinary pianist will smile in pleasurable anticipation of the novelty. But we require to improve the instrument in several other respects. We give him three keyboards instead of only one, so that he can vary his tone quality. A part of one keyboard has its touch increased thirteen to twenty times, so that by an effort equal to four pounds and a quarter weight he can depress the lower keys. Now the player will enjoy playing simple chord passages on a hot day (or on a cold one) and be able to give up undue outdoor exercise. But on the three keyboards he can have more than this exhilarating key-pressure, for we provide him, in all, with exactly fourteen varying weights of touch. He can now fairly enjoy himself; but he will find himself unable to play any softer than *forte*, unless he manipulates some more knobs (out of reach) and once he has got comfortably soft, he can get louder (slightly) by pushing down a pedal, and by catching hold of a few more knobs, just out of his arm's stretch if they happen to be the other side of him.

I can imagine that an enterprising pianist might revel in these obstacles, but what I cannot see is how his hearers are likely to believe it is only his affair after all. Is it possible that he can be more than vainly attempting certain effects, besides ruining for good and all the suppleness of his playing muscles? Apart from him, his audience must be getting a very poor result. Perhaps the instrument I have suggested had better be replaced by a modern grand pianoforte. A modern organ, although it is so essentially different in its nature to a piano, or to an orchestra, is for its own purposes every bit as manageable as either.

By the way, I forgot to tell the pianist who is piloting the movements of the above contraption that he must expect people to tell him it "sounds all right, very well, indeed" and that he can "get used to it." Also he can practise in all weathers, if he gets some Chinese servants to preside at certain handles placed in the rear, but not unless. The committee's pamphlet is what it should be, a plain report. My introduction to it is an appeal to the imagination. Each in its own place is, I think, in keeping, if no one confuses one with the other. I think the hearer will agree that the mechanical hazards do affect him as well as the player. Finally, the literature of the organ is one of the finest in existence. The instrument can scarcely be asked to perform imitations of a full orchestra, without courting failure; but its own music is unapproached in dignity and grandeur, and the names of those who have either been organists or who have written for the instrument constitutes one of the most comprehensive lists of great musicians. Much of this music can be played on a modern organ. On one that has seen thirty-seven years' wear very little can be attempted without doing deliberate injustice to some of the finest music in existence.

Battle With Motor Car Fatal To Lioness

An exciting encounter between a lioness and a motor car is described by The East African Standard. The affair happened in the outskirts of Nairobi while the driver of a six-cylinder car was making a night journey. He suddenly noted a commotion in the bush beside the pathway, and the next instant, in the uncertain light cast by his lamps, the chauffeur saw the gleaming eyes of a wild animal, which proved to be a lioness. Being unarmed, the motorist accelerated the car, meaning to have a run for his life. But the lioness took a mighty leap and landed right in front of the vehicle.

The car was doing about forty miles an hour, and in a second the collision came. After the impact the heavy car passed safely over the body of the animal. The impetus of the car carried it about fifty yards beyond the spot where the lioness lay growling, and before giving her any chance to recover from the blow the driver reversed his car and drove straight over her again. This time the growling ceased and the beast lay still. Then the car was driven slowly toward the lioness, and after making sure that she was quite dead the driver dismounted and vainly tried to load her into the car. Finding that this could not be done without help, he made his way to the town, obtained the assistance of two friends and got the animal into the car.

tion, is thus described in The Detroit Sunday News:

"One of the greatest pests that haunt our orange groves is the Argentine ant, and yet it never goes near the trees. Every bit of the damage it does is done indirectly. It seems that it has a very sweet tooth and is abnormally fond of a honey dew that is secreted by certain mealy bugs and scales that are most injurious, and it will go to any lengths to protect them from being destroyed or harmed in any way.

"In Louisiana they have discovered a way of trapping these ants. They construct nests and when they all congregate there, as they will in rainy weather, they can destroy them.

"In California they kill them with poison syrup. When they are once gone it is easy enough to deal with their friends."

Nutritive Value Of Dried Vegetables

It is by no means certain that dried vegetables possess the same nutritive value as vegetables that have not been dried. Prof. Philip B. Hawk of Jefferson Medical College, Philiadelphia, notes in Science a phenomenon that was called to his attention by Charles Denby of the War Trade Board and Daniel Moreau Barringer, which suggests that some hitherto unsuspected structural change takes place in vegetables when they are dried.

It is well known that when dried vegetables are immersed in water for a few hours they assume a form closely resembling that of fresh vegetables. Yet if this swollen vegetable be left at room temperature for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours it returns to its dried state. In other words, a fresh vegetable holds its water much more tenaciously than does a dried vegetable that has been immersed in water.

Prof. Hawk asks if this means that the drying process has brought about some change in the colloids of the vegetable cells which lowers their power to hold water, or does the removal of salts through the soaking process lower the inhabitory powers of the colloids. And he asks the physical chemists for an answer.

That Sweet Tooth

A species of ant with an inordinately sweet tooth, whose destructive faculties are almost Hunnish in their backdoor methods of opera-

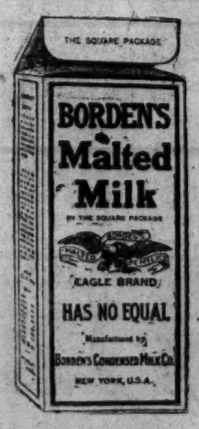
WATCH
your
WATCHMAN
with a
WATCHMAN'S CLOCK
Six, nine and twelve station
WATCHMAN'S CLOCKS
for sale at
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
"THE SWISS HOUSE"
1 Nanking Road Telephone C. 218

WILKINSON'S
PAINTS & VARNISHES FOR ALL ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS
FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH
SHANGHAI. HONG KONG. BOMBAY.
2A Kiukiang Road. Alexandra Buildings. Oriental Buildings
STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT
FACTORIES
LIVERPOOL. LONDON. WEST DRAYTON.
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
GREAT BRITAINS LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS. FOUNDED 1777
Caledonian Works. POPLAR. LONDON. E.

ARTS & CRAFTS
Wall-paper

FOR EVERY ROOM
Plain Ingrains, Canvas Effects,
Floral Designs.
Imitation Silk Seascape and Landscape Freizes.
Ornamental Borders.
ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.
DECORATING SPECIALISTS
43 Bubbling Well Road Phone West 455

"The hours go by like minutes!"
When friends gather round the Victrola of an afternoon, time and dull care are lost in melody.
At a Victrola matinee you can hear the song "hits" from not one, but all of the latest musical comedies. More than that, you can summon before you the greatest artists and entertainers in every field of music to provide you with your afternoon's amusement.
Easy terms Victrolas $15 to $400
Let us put a Victrola in your home on our easy terms. It will make life merrier for the whole family.
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
3 Nanking Road
Victor HIS MASTER'S VOICE

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is a complete food, not a milk modifier.
It can't sour; no germs can touch it.


In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.
Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA

SPENCER B. STEVENSON
Certified Public Accountant
(NEW YORK)
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
AUDITS, SYSTEM DESIGN, INVESTIGATIONS, STATISTICS, OFFICE ORGANIZATION,

When you're thirsty try a glass of iced
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
At all clubs, hotels and stores
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents.*

Mouquin Tells Story Of 60 Years In Famous New York Restaurant

His Reminiscences Give Panorama Of The Life Of The Metropolis With Glimpses Of The Famous Figures Of Other Days

By Louis A. Springer
(*New York Sun*)

Sixty years of strenuous activity is a long span of life, but when these years represent a fine measure of success, happiness in marriage, the respect of a multitude of friends and prosperity and honor in business, they are, in the opinion of M. Henri Mouquin, well worthy of appreciative observance. This is M. Mouquin's good fortune, a good fortune which he asks all his old patrons, his old and faithful employes and the oldest and truest of the friends of himself and wife to share by joining with him in the celebration which he announces in this invitation:

"1859—1919."

Mr. and Mrs. Mouquin request the pleasure of Mr. ——'s company at the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday, the twenty-third of April, from four to seven o'clock, at one hundred and forty-nine Fulton Street in the city of New York."

The restaurant, which all New York knows as Mouquin's, had been well started on its way to prosperity when Mlle. Marie Grandjean came from the Swiss canton of Vaud and took the name of Mouquin and an active partnership, which she has always maintained to this day, in the affairs of home and business of the Mouquins. The restaurant had begun to grow. It had left its basement in Nassau Street, was in more commodious quarters on Fulton Street and the proprietor was even then dreaming of extending it into the present home.

Police Kept Patrons In Line

In fact it was necessary for the restaurant to grow, for it had acquired such a clientele that the proprietor had been compelled to appeal to the captain of the nearby police station to keep the queue that came to the door at every noon hour in order.

"It was a custom that had to be observed at many Paris restaurants in those days," explained M. Mouquin in telling of this phase of his business growth and of his early days in New York.

To tell how it was that Henri Mouquin came to New York in 1854 is to go back into the history of the Mouquin family, a family that now, with Louis and Henri, Jr., and Louis's son, can claim six generations of hotel or resturant proprietors. The older Henri's father and also his grandfather ran hotels in Switzerland, his father having the principal hotel, and a well known one it was in its day, to Swiss travelers at the town of Aubonne, near the Lake of Geneva. That was before the time of railroads, and young Henri, a husky boy with a fondness for the outdoors, used to meet the diligences at the lake landing or on their way from Geneva to Lausanne or further up the lake and make himself as useful as an obliging, good natured Swiss boy could to the passengers.

It was in this way that he met a stranger who had a villa on the lake shore. Most of the people of the neighborhood did not know, and perhaps with their inclination for not prying into other people's affairs did not care to know, who was this dignified, military looking man who seemed to carrying a burden of worries on his shoulders to be dumped into the lake at the first opportunity. He, however, knew that the stranger was Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who became Napoleon III., Emperor of France. He knew, too, that the Prince had stolen away from a puzzling and perplexing state of affairs of which he was more or less the center in order to rest and to live a simple and easy existence in this plain little villa.

Napoleon III.'s Happiest Days

"He would ask me to sit at the table with him in the garden as he sipped his wine and looked out over the blue waters of the lake. Then he would pour me out a drop of wine for myself and he would ask me about the chamois in the high mountains down at the headwaters of the Rhone, where the edelweiss grew, and what I was going to do when I became a man. Those must have been his happiest days," said M. Mouquin reflectively, "with the gentians blooming at his feet, the roses climbing along the stone wall and the sunlight shifting through the trees.

"'I am going to Paris,' I said to him.

"'When you do, Henri,' he said, 'call to see me.' It might have been merely a princely courtesy to a boy, but I took it that he really meant it. Some years afterward when I was 16 I started out to make my own way in the world. It was hard traveling then in Europe. Railroads were few, and I made my way by diligence and carriages across Switzerland and France until I reached Dijon. There the stage was put on some kind of a track and I went on to Paris.

"'Well, now that you are here,' asked one of the traveling companions whom I had met on the way, 'what are you going to do?'

"'I am going to call on the Emperor,' I replied.

"How those fellows laughed.

"'Ridiculous! Impossible! You will not even get a glimpse of the Emperor from the street!' they all declared.

"I went to the gate of the Tuilleries, and the guard, looking down upon my boyish country figure, when I told him that I had come to call on the Emperor. Finally after much explanation I persuaded him to send in my name, which I wrote on a piece of paper. It was that guard's turn to look surprised when a servant in imperial livery came for me and took me through the great palace door and along the grand stairways to the imperial suite.

"The Emperor received me most kindly and sat me down by his side. He asked me all about the lake and about my home. But there was a remarkably beautiful woman in the room, as beautiful and as gracious a woman as I had ever seen, and I could not keep my eyes away from her. 'Sire,' I said 'may I ask who that beautiful woman is?' He smiled, and so did the woman. 'That is the Empress,' he replied. And she came to me and took my hand and thanked me for the compliment.

"'Where are you going, Henri?' he asked me kindly.

"'I think that I shall go to America,' I replied.

"'That is good,' he exclaimed. 'I know America and I like it. I have been there. It is a land of great opportunities, and for an honest boy with courage and ambition such as you have I know no better place. You will succeed.'

"And that is how it happened that I came from the little Swiss republic to this great republic of America, on the advice of an Emperor."

There was another meeting with royalty that M. Mouquin tells with good natured naivete. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a member of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and before the departure of the regiment for the front he was, at the insistence of General Arthur, then Provost Marshal of New York city, appointed to drill the troops at old Mercer Hall. At the time of the visit to this city of the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII., the Ninth Regiment was designated as the guard of honor to escort the Prince.

Shook A Prince's Hand

"When the Prince landed," said M. Mouquin, "there was a great crowd of official and prominent personages to welcome him in the name of the State and the Government. But the Prince, with that breezy democracy that won the country, elected to enter the nation by clasping the hand of a private soldier. And I, Private Mouquin, being the first in line at the foot of the gangplank, had the distinction of being the first to be greeted, and very effusively greeted, by the distinguished visitor."

The restaurant which M. Mouquin founded could never be called, as many other famous restaurants of this country have been called, a "national institution." It is and always was distinctly New York and like the city thoroughly cosmopolitan. Because of this character it has the breadth and freedom of cosmopolitanism. It never troubles itself about rules; the only suggestion of such a thing is the unobtrusive sign which says "This stairway is for the use of employes only" on the steep stairs leading from the high ceiling first floor room to the room above.

This stairway is a distinctive feature of the restaurant. There is nothing exactly like it anywhere else and all the old patrons of the place would rebel if it was removed. But it is a strong temptation to a dizzy flight and if any one cares to make the venture it is his own affair. No one opposes; in fact, Etienne and Mark are very likely to station themselves at the foot ready to stop the tumbler before he touches the ground. A guest, who for ten years had a seat near the foot of the stairs, was somewhat timorous for the first five years. At the end of that period he confined to Etienne: "Strange no one ever falls down there! I don't understand it."

Free And Easy Customs

"Marveilleuse!" replied Etienne, "when everything is taken into consideration. Just luck."

And there is the same liberality and freedom in the service. For instance, if you did not know that "escargots" meant snails you can send them back and get the roast beef that you thought you were ordering. If your omelette is not brown enough or your filet de boeuf is too rare, Gaston will take it back to the kitchen without a frown. But if you question the quality of the bouillabaisse he may slightly shrug his shoulders for, Mon Dieu! there is not a better bouillabaisse made anywhere else in the world, not even at Marseilles—and your reputation as a gourmet is done for. And if you should find fault with the onion soup au gratin—but why speculate on such a thing? Impossible that such a catastrophe should happen! Did not Madame Mouquin begin making that soup sixty years ago, and is not her recipe followed to the very last onion and piece of cheese?

M. Mouquin does not claim to be the first to introduce to New York many of the French wines and foreign delicacies that today are familiar to the good livers of the city. There were plenty of good wines and plenty of the finest of French vegetables, such as oeves and artichokes, and the best of French mushrooms and truffles, at Delmonico's and other high class hotels and eating places in the '60 and '70s. What M. Mouquin did was to place these coveted luxuries within the reach of the smaller purses.

From his familiarity with wines he was able to go into the French vineyards and choose the kinds of wines that he knew were good and that would be acceptable to his trade. There was, thus, no two or three middlemen to get their shares of the purchase money. He could for this reason offer the patrons of his restaurant a high grade white or red French wine at a half dollar. This was something that up to his time had not been accomplished by the more expensive restaurants and hotels.

Artichokes dropped to a point on his bill of fare where they were not a luxury for the few. He helped to make mushrooms popular, even that tempting order of mushrooms "sous cloche" appeared at a price that was not prohibitive to the ordinary diner out. He taught New York to like French cheeses; it has been said that before he made them popular by serving them at reasonable prices New York really knew little about Camembert, Gorgonzola, Port du Salut or Pont l'Eveque.

It was not an especially easy task to get New York to accept a light foreign wine as a table wine, for New Yorkers who drank at all with their meals at that time mostly drank beer. In the early days of the place in Nassau Street M. Mouquin set on the tables a bottle of really good wine which he could sell for a quarter of a dollar. Many of his customers when they came up to pay their bill would say somewhat timidly that they had not touched the wine. "Oh, the price is just the same as if you did," he would reply. "And," he continued, "the next time that they came into the restaurant they drank the wine and found that it was particularly palatable and that they got up from their seats feeling somewhat cheered and at the same time perfectly sober."

"Sometimes we had to resort to little tricks to introduce our wines," continued M. Mouquin. "An order without wine was likely to result differently for the guest than an order with wine. In the old Nassau Street place an indignant man when he came to pay his bill exclaimed, 'That's no lamb stew; its bones, bones, bones.' He came back, though, in course of time and ordered some light wine with his lamb stew and he got the best that could be served, all lamb and no bones. He was an Irishman with a sense of humor. 'Ah, I see the pint!' And he never forgot it."

It was easier sailing when Mouquins came into its present quarters and when eventually it was expanded to include the historical old tavern, the Knickerbocker Cottage on Sixth Avenue. The Fulton Street place from the first became the noonday meeting place for men from the financial district, officials and politicians from the City Hall and the Federal Building, lawyers, editors and reporters.

Jimmy's Famous Table

Common interests naturally drew men together and to the same tables to be served always by the same waiters. The largest of these was known as "Jimmy's table."

"There were at least twenty at it, sometimes more, most of them newspaper men or their friends," said Chaffard, who was then a downtown head waiter. "It was lively and busy from the time they began to gather at noon. 'Jimmy' took all the orders and never made a mistake in one. There was no dumbwaiter there and he had to carry every tray up thirty-three steps. Yes, he died, poor fellow, the table sent him flowers and remembered his family. But 'Jimmy's table' died when he did."

It is not necessary to reserve seats against the noonday rush. There is a generous regard for time acquired rights at Mouquin's, even with the newcomers. The man who sells native wines and the other one who sells California olive oil can always be assured that they can talk over trade conditions with the cigar maker and the jeweler at a certain table against the west wall every day from noon until 1 o'clock.

The bald headed man who takes milk and toast six noons a week has the same assurance of a seat under the south window so that he can look out to see if it is going to rain; so also has the little gray haired fellow who wants a chair near the cigar stand so that he can just lean back and get a fresh smoke without leaving his seat.

Gaston's Favored Patron

But if the crowd comes more swiftly than usual Marks sometimes guards a certain seat against the wall, and Etienne tips a chair at a table near the front door. Gaston does likewise with a chair at a corner table. When the war began the man who always occupied that chair told Gaston that this boy, his only son, had enlisted; then that he had gone to the front. Then after several days absence he comes in with a black band on his arm. From that day on Gaston has always kept that chair vacant so long as there is a chance that the man who he thinks should occupy it might come.

Few restaurants in the world have such a list of regular customers.

"When I was making out a list of our guests," said Louis Mouquin, "I found so many names that were the same as those of our earliest patrons that I began looking them up. They were the names of the sons and the grandsons of our old friends.

"In earlier days among frequent visitors at Mouquin's were President Arthur, Henry Ward Beecher, Cardinal McCloskey, Judge Pryor, Gen. Magruder, Whitelaw Reid, William Cullen Bryant and John Bigelow. Of the distinguished editors who were counted among the regular daily visitors were Charles A. Dana, Park Godwin, Mayo W. Hazelton, Amos J. Cummings, John Hay, Manton Marble, John Russell Young, George Jones, Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett.

"Of Mr. Dana I was very fond," said M. Henri Mouquin. "He was one of my earliest customers. He came to my place when I was in Nassau Street and he moved with me when I went to Fulton Street. He was always kind and helpful to me and I lost a valued friend when he passed away. His luncheon was always very simple; some brown bread, Swiss cheese and a mild French red wine. I need not add that I used to scour the markets to get the best of all these for him.

"Horace Greeley was another great editor who was one of my regular customers. He would often stop at the desk to tell me some new joke or some interesting bit of news or gossip. He was always good natured and he cared so little about what he had for luncheon that he very often left the selection for the waiter to make.

The Elder Bennett's Steaks

"Mr. Bennett seldom went out of his office at the Herald for luncheon; he always wanted a fine steak, and he would always send 'Jimmy' for it."

"Jimmy," it may be added, was known to the rest of the world as James Gordon Bennett, the son of the founder of the Herald, and its owner and editor upon the death of his father. But to the Mouquins he was never other than just Jimmy, the name which Madame Mouquin gave him.

"What is it you want today, Jimmy?" would ask Madame Mouquin as young Bennett came every morning into the kitchen. She knew the answer, though, before he spoke.

"A steak? Yes. Here it is, the best we have. Will you sit down and wait until it is ready? But mind you, Jimmy, no skylarking; we are busy today."

The last time that Mr. Bennett was in New York he met Louis Mouquin on the first floor. "Where is your mother?" he asked. "On the floor above, and she would love to see you." He found her at one of the tables.

"Ah, it's Jimmy, and how glad I'm to see you."

"And I am very happy to see you again, Mother Mouquin."

Then they sat down and talked of the many years that had passed since he had waited in the kitchen for her to get the steak ready, and he asked about waiters and cooks and bus boys whom Madame Mouquin had almost herself forgotten.

The waiters at Mouquin's are so much a part of the establishment that to omit mention of them would be to neglect a most important factor that has made for its success. There is Chaffard, now in charge of the uptown cafe, who has been in the house of Mouquin for twenty-seven years; there is Etienne at the downtown restaurant, who has a record of twenty-six years as a Mouquin waiter. A man with only ten or fifteen years service to his credit is something of a novice.

When Dubois celebrated his quarter century of service some years ago the artists whose table he had long looked after joined in the celebration. Flanigan, the sculptor, made a bust of Dubois just as they had all known him best and it hangs now in the uptown house on the wall just over the table that he had so long and faithfully served.

At the first news of the attack on France twenty Mouquin waiters hurried to Europe to stem the German invasion. In all seventy-one men went from Mouquin's into service. Their families have all been well cared for in their absence by the men who remained behind, men incapacitated by age or disability from active service. Every Monday a collection was taker up in which every man from cook to bus boy joined. The required contribution was 25 cents, but the usua amounts paid by each were from 50 cents to $1. In this way $15,442 was raised. Fifteen of the men have returned to work; their jobs were awaiting them. So are the jobs of all of the others as soon as they appear.

The Change In Times

M. Henri Mouquin, no doubt, appreciates the unusual distinction that is his, that of being, as one of his friends expressed it, "the only restaurateur living today whose establishment antedates the civil war and is still a real live concern." But still more is he happy in the enjoyment of life that is yet his. Both he and Mme. Mouquin are vigorous in body and alert in mind, with an interest, undiminished in keenness, in the world and its affairs.

Customs and ways of life and business have changed much since M. Mouquin began his career in New York. He sees more extravagance in living, more fanaticism and radicalism, but at the same time he sees no reason for loss of faith in the final outcome. He is an optimist, especially as regards his country; so much an optimist that he will not attempt to peculate on the glory of its future destiny.

He spends as much time as possible on his farm near the historic town of Williamsburg, Va. It is a farm of early Colonial days and over a part of the tract held by the Washington family.

"I love my Virginia farm. Why? Because I have a girl there," he said with a smile and flashing twinkle of light in his eyes. "Yes, a girl. She is eighty years young. Every day she makes me a *plat du jour*, and she makes it as good, ah, better, monsieur, than she did sixty years ago."

YOUR PORTRAIT

Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.

Burr 2 Broadway

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the recorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

A Specially Prepared Varnish

Is Required for Every Surface

Each Sherwin-Williams Varnish is made for a specific purpose.

Have you a floor to varnish? There is a Sherwin-Williams Varnish for floors—a varnish so made that it can be walked on, danced on, scrubbed and withstand the moving of heavy furniture without injury. That varnish is Mar-not.

Do your woodwork and furniture look the worse for wear? There is a Sherwin-Williams Varnish of high polishing qualities—a varnish that will stand the knocks of usage, varying temperatures, hot water or steam. That varnish is Scar-not.

Have you outdoor varnish jobs? There is a Sherwin-Williams Varnish that will hold its lustre and its color indefinitely against the attack of every kind of weather. That varnish is Rexpar—the King of Spar Varnishes.

For Floors
MAR-NOT
A waterproof Varnish, made expressly to resist the wear floors get.

For Furniture and Woodwork
SCAR-NOT
Stands the heat of dishes, the splash of boiling water and the wear of usage.

For Outdoor Work
REXPAR
Holds its lustre and does no turn white when exposed heat, cold, rain or snow.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
BUILDING DIVISION
SHANGHAI
Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Hankow, Canton, Urga, Vladivostock, Kalgan, Hongkong, Harbin, Yunnanfu, Changsha.

(9)

STATE EXPRESS

CIGARETTES

Perfect satisfaction—a sense of infinite joy—a feeling of deep content. All of these joys and more may be yours to-day. You will find them wrapped up in every STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTE waiting to be unfolded by you at your leisure.

No. 555 Per Tin of 50 **75 cents.**
VIRGINIA

PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS.

Sole Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

What Do We Mean By Americanism?

(Continued from Page 14)

the philosophy of anarchism he must nevertheless observe the rule of the road when he goes on the street. He must understand that American liberty is a lawful liberty; and that in America we amend law not by violence but by due process of law. The American, therefore, may not say without qualification, as the more radical among us have been asserting, that "self-government at its worst is better than autocratic government at its best." Self-government is an opportunity without which individual self-control and public responsibility cannot arise much less develop; but unless they do arise and develop, self-government so far from being better than autocracy at its best is quite as bad as autocracy at its worst. When self-government degenerates into violence or any other sort of lawlessness it is as despicable, outrageous and destructive as any other tyranny. Murder by a lynching mob is no better than murder by the secretly instructed agent of a tsar. Looting, burning and maiming by bands of Reds, calling themselves the people, is not ethically preferable to like acts perpetrated in the name of divine right.

Moreover, the patriotic American and a law abiding man must respect the equal rights of all his fellow citizens, his inferiors and his superiors in character and in talents no less than his equals, and not attempt to submerge them under the false doctrine that all men are created equal in all things. The dogma of the Declaration of Independence has doubtless served a useful purpose when wisely used in awakening and strengthening the emotions of political democracy, but also it has done much mischief when misused. By demagogues and their mentally indolent followers it has been perverted into the shibboleth that all men are created equal, not only in political rights, but also in political capacity, which is not true. Thomas Paine's phrasing is accurate, and should have been used in the declaration: "Men are born and always continue free and equal in respect of their rights." The perversion of the doctrine with which we are familiar has worked out practically in politics antagonism to men exceptionally qualified by character, talents and education for public service, and to the benefit of ignorant and vicious office seekers who have played upon the alleged democracy of rotation in office, and the distribution of spoils to partisan victors. This sort of thing is not Americanism, and should be fought uncompromisingly by all Americans who believe in character and political ability. Instead of a perverse dogma of capacity-equality we need to stress the importance of quality of obligation, of duty and of service.

The American patriot, we need not argue, must be tolerant. Americans are of many origins. Americans have welcomed every nationality and creed, and they will continue to welcome; but this means among other things that those who are welcomed must be tolerant and show a decent regard for the opinion and the institutions of those who welcome them.

And, finally, the American patriot must speak the English language. That language we are going to have taught in every public school of the United States. Other languages may supplement English, but no other will be permitted to substitute for it.

In citizenship, as in patriotism, we have tried experiments and we know that there is only one way to make a good citizen. He must be interested in the everyday life and in the good name of his local community. It is a thing to be thankful for that we have wakened to the importance of community spirit and community welfare, but we need to go further in citizenship than we have yet gone even under the enthusiasm of war. Boosting is a good thing, but it isn't the only thing going over the top in raising funds is a good thing, but a number of other good things also are necessary. Community spirit must manifest itself as zeal in responsibility for maintaining decent and wholesome conditions. If we expect to have good citizenship the American slum must go. It must manifest itself in helpfulness. We can't let returning soldiers or incoming aliens wander about looking for jobs, unobserved, unencouraged, unassisted, and sinking into disorderly habits. It must manifest itself in serious educational effort. Our schools are better than they were: they must be made immensely better than they are. Community spirit must manifest itself also and, perhaps, above all in a much more serious attention than has been given hitherto to aesthetic and intellectual matters.

To make Americans self-reliant, decent and neighborly we have relied hitherto on the home, the church and the school. Today a large part of the American population is wholly unassimilated and wholly undisciplined by home influences, and unreached by the church. Apparently one of the imperative duties of the school is either to rebuild the home, if it can, or to take over it moral as it long since took over it intellectual functions.

Have we now inventoried the qualifications of the American that we wish to see developed in America by our Americanism? Surely not!

The American and the Americanism that so far we have described are practical and moral, and so far good, but the actual American as we know him does not stop here. The actual American as we know him and, as Kipling with penetrating insight saw and portrayed him, is a creature of startling contrasts. In one breath he glories in his practicality and in another in what he is pleased to regard as his idealism.

Now it is precisely this idealism of the American that should be scrutinised and analysed when we undertake to say what Americanism we want.

We have had in America rather too much idealism of various kinds that should go into the discard with undesirable citizens. We have had a great deal of impracticable idealism crazy schemes in religion, in finance, and in politics. We have had in our political life and elsewhere a voluble and voluminous rhetorical idealism, and in our religious, educational and philanthropic life we have had, I say it with profound regret, humiliating instances of commercialised idealism for uplifting for hire. For the rest, our idealism has been almost wholly a moral idealism, too often richer in zeal than in wisdom. What we have not had too much of and what we now above all things need is that intellectual or intellectualised idealism without which no people, however energetic, however resourceful, can attain true distinction as creators of civilisation.

Intellectual idealism is identical with that spirituality of mind, spirituality in the French rather than the English meaning of the word, which is not supernatural nor mystical but psychologically concrete. It is a certain sensitiveness to the finer valves of life. These include intellectual sincerity, a fearless outlook upon truth, intellectual clarity, and taste, which I think is best described as distaste for vulgarity, distortion, exaggeration, and brag.

This sensitiveness to things beautiful and of good report is a product of the intellectual life, its standards and its self-criticism. It presupposes in the population an admiration for intellect, respect for it and deference to it. In these matters France is preeminent among the civilisations of the world. This is why we look to her for standards of taste and criticism, knowing that we may expect of her undying fidelity to them in an age which cares overmuch for excitements and sensations.

But the intellectual life is itself a product. It thrives only under peculiar conditions, and one of the indispensable conditions is freedom. The intellectual life can prosper only where liberty of conscience and of thinking are cherished. It has seemed to some among us that of late our American life has drifted too strongly toward paternalism. Possibly this drift has been caused in part by the inconvenience and dangers of social disorder and anarchistic propaganda. But let us not in our war upon these perils forget that, while they may violently destroy, paternalism will inevitably stifle and in time will kill all spontaneity and outreaching of the human intellect.

Americanism then at last comes down to this. We want an Americanism that will produce men and women that are not only self-reliant in the practical sense, but who also are self-reliant, strong, outreaching, fearless, creative in the spiritual sense, and such men and women can live and do their part in the world if we have a particular kind of law and a particular kind of liberty, a liberty-making law and a law-abiding liberty. Like the Pilgrims and the Puritans who created our institutions, like the patriots who made us an independent nation, like the men who saved and consolidated our Union, and like the men who now have given their lives to save the whole fabric of civilisation, we must continue to make and to safeguard such law and such liberty.

Pay Wages In New Way In This Firm

British Company Adopts Plan Which Will Promote Saving By Employes

London, May 7.—Instead of having its workmen form in line on pay day, a firm of British soap makers is considering the adoption of a new plan which was outlined to the stockholders at a recent meeting. The object of the new method of payment is to induce the employe to save more of his money and at the same time have his pay envelope come to him in a more dignified form.

The chairman of the company outlined the plan as follows:

"As to payment of wages, we want to introduce a different method. Instead of our men crowding round the wage office and waiting their turn, each man should have a little private banking account in a bank near his own house—not the firm's bank, but one of his own selection. We would advise our bank to credit each man from the pay sheet with the amount of money he is entitled to receive for his wages. Under this system a man will draw out of his bank what he wants for his household expenses and what he does not need will rest in the bank. The amount left as deposit with the bank will be supplemented by an addition from the firm—we are favorably considering this—and this will give a man 5 percent on his money left in the bank; so that, instead of the money lying at home earning no interest, by adopting this system it will earn interest.

"Further than that the tendency will be always to leave a little more each week in the bank, and I feel confident that if we can get this system universally adopted it will not only raise the workingman's position but add to his dignity, because, instead of crowding round a little pay office, he will be led to become a saver, having money to invest in the business he is engaged in, or other businesses."

WHEN YOUR STOMACH REBELS AT FOOD

When your stomach rebels at food, when you grow pale and sallow, lose weight and strength and fail to get any rest from your sleep, your blood has lost its tone and is thin and weak.

Whatever the cause of the illness there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it can carry new life and energy to every part of the body.

A remedy that stops the decline in health and rehabilitates the weakened nerves and muscles will demonstrate to the patient that anaemia is being overcome and that the rich, red blood is furnishing strength to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and other diseases to which the thin-blooded person is subject.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for thin blood, and any illness caused by a lack of blood will be benefited by a course of treatment with these tonic pills. They contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore the lost colour and vitality. New energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except sunlight, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters write today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, for booklets on the blood and diet. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, also obtainable post free at $1.50 the bottle, $8.00 for six bottles, from the above address.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th June, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

28660

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition
465 Nanking Road
(Near Fokien Road)

Just Arrived!

A Shipment

of the world renowned

GOLDEN STATE LEMON JUICE

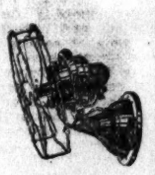
Wholesale from

REIDS LIMITED

12 Peking Road

Coolness-Comfort for a Lifetime

G-E FANS



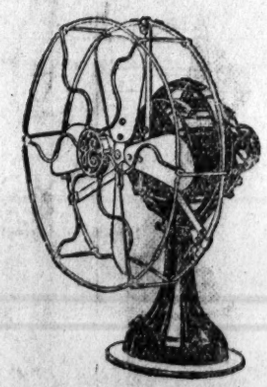
For Home, Office, and Shop

1919 STOCKS

G-E Fans will last a lifetime and are the most popular and widely sold electric fans in the world. This widespread use is based on

Quality

The first successful electric fan was made by the G-E Company, and they have been responsible for its principal developments.



Sturdiness of construction, perfect integrity of materials and parts, rigid care in manufacture, all assure a lifetime of satisfactory :: :: service. :: :

Plain and Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, Exhaust Fans,

All sizes and voltages—At uniform and moderate prices from

Leading Electrical Dealers

OR FROM

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1A Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Telephone, Central 778

Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Urga.

Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok, Yunnanfu,

TENNESSEE LAUNCHED; BIGGEST U.S. NAVY SHIP

New Queen Of The Seven Seas Takes First Dip Without A Hitch

THOUSANDS AT CEREMONY

All Lessons Of The War Embodied In Latest Of America's War Craft

New York, May 4.—Old Father Neptune and that well known character McGinty, jovial souls, touched cups and laughed at 9:45:16 yesterday morning. Off in a corner old reprobate Davy Jones, who welcomes the unfortunate seamen to his locker, bit his fingers in despair. For the new Queen of all the Seven Seas entered into her domain. And Neptune and McGinty and Davy Jones, listening and periscoping the scene from beneath the piles of the cob dock, in the New York Navy Yard, heard the good crash and pop and gentle sizzle of sound champagne, split according to the brass-bound laws of the navy against the virgin from of the United States superdreadnought Tennessee. They watched her sturdy afterquarters slip edsily into the waters of the East River, heard each little wavelet kiss a kindly greeting to each rivet, and finally they saw the towering clipper bow, lovely reminder of so many ships the sea has loved, drop off the ways where they were born, plunge low into salt waters as if to salute them with the very lips of her hawse holes, rise from the bow like a lady from a curtsy, and float free of land—a ship.

And they heard Franklin Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy. He was splattered with champagne as the roar of a crowd of thousands rose about him. Every whistle and bell in the yard and river gave tongue—and they were legion. But above it all rose the Roosevelt voice. It articulated the thought of all the other noises. It told the fortune of the Tennessee with the gifts of all the good fairies at her birth, in talk every seagoing man knew. It said:

"She's a lucky ship!"

A Lucky And A Mighty One

So Neptune and McGinty agreed. They may treat the Tennessee roughly now and then, buffeting her with their great waves. But with the Tennessee, staunch as the mountains—or the men—of the State for which she's named, their buffets at best will be but sport. And by and large they will give her fair weather and curling water nymphs in the bluest blue and the whitest while playing about her prow by day and great globes of phosphorescence beating out beneath her stern at night, and a good skipper and a happy company abroad and a good landfall and little for and all the things that sailors know a lucky ship should have.

As for lugubrius Davy Jones, his one consolation lay in this: that if the Tennessee ever sends guests to his eternal locker they'll not be any of the 1,082 officers and men from Brooklyn and down Maine and Kansas and California who'll drive the mighty electro turbines with the power of 30,000 horses, or man the twelve great 14 inch guns abroad the Tennessee—they'll be the men fighting, as always, on the right side. And the men whom Davy Jones can count on will be those upon some other ship—a ship of evil.

For besides a launching and a christening with every omen of the fairest the Tennessee will be the most powerful fighting machine afloat. In general she is of the class with the New Mexico and others of our navy and with the greatest of the Britons. But in the Tennessee there have been perperfected refinements of detail of which her designers expect the utmost.

Miss Helen Roberts, daughter of the Governor of Tennessee, was the sponsor of the new ship. She was all that a good ship could demand—young, pretty and seriously impressed with the importance of her task. For minutes before the 16,000 tons of steel were set free, she stood with the laced bottle of champagne over her shoulder, her lithe young body braced, her snapping eyes fixed to catch the first movement of the bulk of steel, and on her mouth not the trace of a smile.

Takes Dip Without A Hitch

Secretary Roosevelt and Admiral Glennon and Admiral McDonald and Admiral Burd and Governor Roberts, and even her maids of honor, almost grinned, but not Miss Roberts. Perhaps it was not mete that the daughter of the Governor of a dry State should smile with a quart bottle belligerently over her shoulder, but this theory seemed shattered by the merry mood of the little sponsor after it was over. More probably it is that she thoroughly appreciated the gravity of the situation, just as much so as a grave eyed naval constructor, Captain Rock, down in the launching pit beneath the ship's middle, knowing that 16,000 tons was about twice the strain the ways were built for, that the lives of hundreds of men perhaps depended upon the absolute precision of the operation, and that the fate of many millions of Uncle Sam's dollars invested in that great hull hung on the turn of a little hydraulic valve which he held beneath his hand.

At any rate, the fears of both Miss Roberts and Captain Rock, if they really had them, were unjustified. Never in the history of the yard was a launching so successful. At exactly the moment set, 9:45, three sharp blasts of an electric whistle announced the release of the launching triggers, as rapidly and far less fussily than an automatic might start the towering prow, towering like some huge rocky bit of landscape began unbelievably to move. It gathered headway faster than a subway train. Straight, smooth and true it slipped down the greased ways, softly the stern hissed into the water, the bow straightened down after it, and the great ship dashed in a bee line for the towers of the Williamsburg Bridge.

But no sooner had she touched the water than fourteen busy tugs darted from cover, dove for her like dogs for the flank of a bear, nipped her with their flying lines, bore back and stopped her. Then they warped her in beside the New Mexico at the dock where she will lay until her armor is belted on, her machinery installed and her guns mounted.

Incidentally it was a navy tug which won the traditional prize of $50 for the first to get a line aboard, and that, too, made every one happy, for the yard has an esprit de corps all its own.

May Be Last Wine Ship

As to the champagne, every one talked about it. "Josephus is abroad," said one. "Get a dipper," said another. And then some one made all the good seafolk sad. This one said, "How about the next ship?" And nobody knew.

Miss Roberts refused to commit herself about the champagne when asked whether she objected to its use in the ceremonial connection.

"I had no choice in the matter," she smiled.

And when pressed for an answer on principle she reproved her questioner with her soft Southern voice and refused to answer.

When Secretary Roosevelt gave her the broken bottle in its net of red, white and blue afterward, she took it happily.

"You can take it back to Tennessee with you now," said the Secretary. "It's empty."

The Tennessee is 624 feet long over all, her extreme beam is ninety-seven feet five and three-quarter inches, her mean draft thirty feet six inches her displacement 32,000 tons, her indicated horse-power 28,000 and her speed twenty-one knots. Besides the twelve fourteen inch guns of her main battery, three to the turret, she will carry fourteen five inch, four six pounders, four anti-aircraft guns and two torpedo tubes. Her keel was laid May 14, 1917, and though her completion has been delayed by urgent war work in the yard on other ships, it is now expected that she will break out her commission pennant early in 1920.

Tomorrow the ways where she was built will be reconstructed for the next battleship, No. 50, assigned to the New York yard. These ways were designed several years ago. After the Tennessee got started the engineers would report every once and so often that the pressure on the piling was mounting to the danger limit. But work was pressed, emergency mesaures were taken, and when she left the ways today those ways were supporting from two to three times the pressure they had been designed for. For this reason the launching was hurried. No machinery was aboard and about the ship's middle ranged a gray concrete band, the backing for the armor belt which is yet to be applied.

In addition to the remarkable extent of this armor belt the Tennessee has adopted all the lessons of the war with regard to subdivisions within the hull, and she will be practically proof against sinking by torpedo.

She is the fifth ship of her name in the United States navy. The first two were originally Confederate vessels, one a side wheel steamer and the other an armored ram. The third was a frigate of the line which for many years was a favorite of the last and most perfect of the wooden navy. She served as a flagship both in the Pacific and Atlantic fleets. The fourth was the fine cruiser which was wrecked in a storm in the harbor of San Domingo in August, 1916, after a distinguished career at the head of the then newly formed armored cruiser squadron about which the navy still sings.

Samuel Gompers Hurt In Auto Accident

Samuel Gompers

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was seriously injured in New York recently when a surface car crashed into the automobile in which he was riding. He suffered a fracture of two ribs, a sprained right hip, contusions of the right ankle and serious shock. Mr. Gompers is sixty-nine years old. Recently he has been in poor health. Dr. Charles R. Hancock, of New York, his physician, issued a statement several hours after the accident stating that Mr. Gompers was resting as comfortably as could be expected.

Your Cup of Tea Should Be China QUALITY Tea

FLOWER BASKET BRAND

Sold by all Grocers

THE CHINA TEA CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

THE
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —
begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:
Four Dollars per Hour
MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents
No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.
For hire of cars please
Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

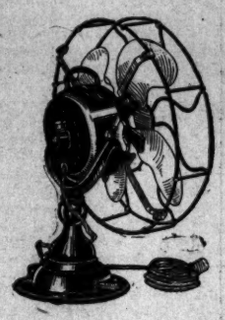
YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
at lowest current rates

Yangtsze . . . . . Fire
Equitable . . . . . Fire
South British . . . . . Marine
Railway Passengers . . . Motor Car

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. Central 778

"FREEZOR" FANS



CEILING FANS
OSCILLATING FANS
PLAIN DESK FANS
in all sizes
for all Voltages.

Visit Our Electrical Showrooms and INSPECT the VARIED TYPES.

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.
Telephones 1608 & 1606 — 1 & 2 NINGPO ROAD,
Telegrams: "GENLECTRIC" — SHANGHAI.

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.
Established 1840.
HEAD OFFICE 'N PETROGRAD

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.
Telephone No. 1478. [The Bund.

Drink ASAHI BEER

Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.
Phone: North 2560

"COMMANDER"
Super Size Virginia Cigarettes

"Commander" has many leading qualities—
"Commander" smokers know what they are—
"Commander" must be smoked to be appreciated.

TRADE MARK

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd., London

Also sold in a new packing of 10 Cigarettes convenient for the pocket

PAINLESS DENTIST

Specialist in Crown, Bridge and Plate Work; Painless Extractions; and Oral Diseases

DR. THOS. DONOHOE
PAINLESS DENTIST
83 SZECHUEN ROAD
(15 EZRA ROAD)
Telephone, Central 2743
Consultation Hours
9 to 12 — 1 to 6
Graduate University of Cal., U. S. A.

Roof Facts

Certain-teed Roofing

The difference in efficiency between the steam engine and the stage coach is no greater than that between the very best Roof and the ordinary so-called "Rubber" Roof. It is so easy to accept looks, or toughness, or some other non-essential, that the all-important factor, slowness-to-dry-out, is often given not even a thought.

Of course, slowness-to-dry-out is not an apparent quality. You can't see it. Neither can you learn by any kind, manner or degree of test or analysis whether a Roofing will dry quickly or slowly. Only the test of actual use will tell.

Many people test Roofing by bending or tearing it. Such tests are misleading. Toughness is no proof of Good Roofing. In fact, it is usually a sign of insufficient saturation. On the other hand, don't conclude that much saturation is certain proof—it may be nothing but quick-drying oil.

The sure safe plan is to buy well known and responsibly guaranteed Roofing.

Certain-teed Roofing is used in every civilized country and is known by everyone. It is made by the largest manufacturers of Roofing in the world. The price is less than for other high grade coverings.

Prices and specifications furnished free on application.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
BUILDING DIVISION
SHANGHAI
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Phone, Central 778

BRANCHES AT
Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Hankow, Canton, Urga, Vladivostock, Kalgan, Hongkong, Harbin, Yunnanfu, Changsha.

Peace League As Lever For Free Philippines

And Conversely A Future Independent Filipino Government As An Argument Of Need Of The League

(*New York Times*)

If the League of Nations is formed the Philippine Islands may be the first illustration of a subject country granted independence because of the new security extended over the world by the League. What effect this would have on other countries now agitating for independence, such as Ireland and Korea, may be surmised but not calculated.

The Philippine Mission now visiting Washington has brought a plea for independence. President Wilson, in a letter read by the Secretary of War at the reception given the mission on its arrival in Washington, expressed approval of the Filipinos' desire for independence at an early date, but in the opinion of several Democratic Senators known to be strong supporters of the President there is little likelihood of favorable action at this time unless the League of Nations goes through. The Filipinos' cause is likely to be employed in the debates as a conspicuous example of the need of a League, and to bring to the front the subject, already much discussed, of how subject countries who may hereafter become entitled to their independence are to obtain it under the League. Article 10 of the Constitution reads:

"The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat of danger of such aggression the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled."

This article has been the subject of no little adverse criticism. Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa holds that unless it is changed the world will be left in a straitjacket. Any subtraction from the territorial integrity of the United States incident to the liberation of the Philippines when the granting of Philippine independence is a voluntary act by the United States would, however, obviously not come under the articles quoted.

A Democratic Senator who has followed the developments of the proposed League closely was asked about this situation.

"I can see," he said, "that to give the Philippines their independence would tend to stir up Ireland and other subject countries to greater endeavors."

Not in taking up the championship of Ireland, but in order to illustrate a hypothetical case the Senator was asked what Ireland could do if Great Britain refused independence.

"That concerns Article 10," he answered, "about which there has been so much misunderstanding or rather misrepresentation. That clause has been interpreted to mean that the power of the League could be used to go to the aid of a member and put down an uprising or prevent a revolution, like our own, within the limits of the country concerned. That is not true; the authority of the League is to be employed only to prevent 'external aggression.' For example, the Philippines could revolt and by fighting win their independence and set themselves up as a separate State without coming in conflict with any provisions of the constitution of the League."

"Is there any way, using Ireland as an example, for that country to bring her claims in a peaceable manner to the attention of the League over the head of Great Britain?" the Senator was asked.

"Some say no, but I think under the authority given in the last half of Article 11 another member could intervene in behalf of a struggling country pleading for a hearing of its case." The part of Article 11 referred to reads as follows:

"It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstance affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

"Take our relation to Ireland," continued the Senator. "We have many natives of Ireland or their descendants in this country. Suppose the agitation in Ireland was so continuous and so disturbing that Irish sympathisers were constantly agitating in this country against important British interests. There is no doubt that much of the noticeable antagonism to England in this country is due to the propaganda of the Irish among us. Whatever seems to favor England the American Irish as a class are against, irrespective, as it seems, of the merits of the case. That is why the Irish, generally, in this country opposed the bill repealing the Panama tolls. They saw it to be to the advantage of Great Britain. This agitation could be carried to such an extent, and certainly it is on the increase now, that it would come within the limits of 'affecting international intercourse,' and lay the basis for the calling by us of England's attention to the situation."

'Suppose Great Britain refused?"

"Then under Article 15 an appeal could be made to the Executive Council. In my opinion the just cause of a subject country would surely find its way before the league. It would bring in a new international morality, exposing, through a more powerful publicity than ever exerted before, injustice and oppression wherever found. But that does not mean that countries which called loudly for independence and yet were unworthy of ruling themselves would be set free. The capacity of a country to govern itself would be thoroughly looked into and the disorder that has disturbed the world when a people who had not yet attained self-control were turned loose to set up their own government would be avoided.

The test would be the ability to maintain order. Suppose we granted the Philippines their independence under the League, and factional strife broke out there and for an extended period international relations and responsibilities were set at naught, then the League would issue a mandatary for the Philippines—that is, we would be asked to take control again. That is the great value of the mandatory: it is the instrument for stabilising parts of the world where self-government is yet far from attainment, and the benevolent use of it by the League will be an example and an admonition to those members ruling directly over subject peoples."

Reason given at Washington by those who hold that the Filipinos need not expect independence now unless the League is adopted are: That while the American people as a whole would like to see the Filipinos free they are averse to letting them go for fear the islands would fall into the hands of Japan and be used at some future time against the United States. Japan has considerable interests in the Philippines and, it is pointed out, that if factional strife again appeared in the islands the Japanese could interpose on the ground that the lives and property of their citizens were threatened with destruction; also that if there is no League, the danger of friction between the United States and Japan would make it all the more important to hold to the islands. On account of the distance, it is asserted that it would not be practical for this country to undertake to maintain the independence and integrity of the Philippines as we do in the case of Cuba. In a word the Philippines will be used to push along the League of Nations wagon.

As to the larger effects of this example, there are already indications of sympathy between the Filipinos and other subject peoples seeking independence. In the Philippine Review (Revista Filipina) edited and published by Gregorio Nieva, member of the Philippine House of Representatives, which sent the Philippine Mission to this country, there is an editorial championing Korea's cause, which say in part:

"Even obscure peoples, heretofore branded as purblind masses of insignificant beings, are wholeheartedly joining forces with the victories of the New Life. Might not this happy event be taken, at least, for the sign of a sweeping regeneration the world over and consequently, the justification for the recognition of new nationhoods?

"But Korea is unquestionably entitled to her birthright. Time was when she fully enjoyed her national independence, which only came to an end with her invasion by Japan. Quite bitterly she had to see her sovereignty wane until finally, following the murder of Prince Ito, Japan's first Resident General in Korea, Chosen was formally annexed and every idea of Korean nationality obliterated. Such unexpected assimilation, we are confident, Japan would be first to challenge in the Peace Conference today, as clashing with the most salient features of present-day political order and idealism. Colonisation and assimilation have both become odious things, representing as they are two black vestiges of an autocratic past. It is thus that we hope the Allied Conference will not fail to weigh the Korean contention, as well as all such other similar contentions, in their true merits, and thus remove all possible stumbling blocks on the road to a true and efficient League of Nations. A rich country as Korea, with her wonderful record of progress, should not be relegated to the limbo of the forgotten. There is no success, no national opportunity for greatness as ample and as tremendous as that spelled by self-determination, for the full enjoyment and expansion of which the Allies have so happily and liberally dedicated the best of their efforts."

Entertainment For Blind School

An instructive and interesting program to show what the Institution for Chinese Blind is doing for the blind in Shanghai was presented yesterday afternoon at the Olympic Theater before a crowded house. The entertainment was replete with attractive features. The proceeds of the concert will go to the running expenses of the institution and pay the overdrafts at its banks.

The students of the institution sang, went through dumbbell movements, recited, danced, drilled and built human pyramids as smartly as those with perfect sight. In front of the theater was displayed a neat set of wicker work tables, chairs and flowers stands and sofas and other articles of furniture manufactured by the students.

Lantern slides and films depicting what America is doing for its deaf, dumb and blind and the development of the Chinese blind in China were shown and explained by Mr. George B. Fryer, superintendant of the institution.

Among those who contributed their assistance to the performance were Miss M. B. Olive, who sang "Over Hill, Over Dale" and four Indian love lyrics by A. W. Finden; Mr. Edwin A. Dearn, who gave an exhibition of conjuring and ventriloquism; the St. John's University Glee Club; Prof. Harry Ore, who played a piano solo, and Miss Jensen who gave a violin solo. Two girls of McTyiere School performed a moth dance.

To Feel Fit and Cool

these warm days

drink some of the invigorating beverages which we sell by the bottle, dozen, or case:

SHASTA WATER — Nature-made in California.
ALQUA WATER — Neutralises acids.
VICHY WATER — King of all French mineral waters.
WILKINSON'S TANSAN — Aids digestion.
LEMON SQUASH — Excellent for home-made lemonade.
LIME JUICE — Excellent for home-made lemonade.
GRAPE JUICE — Palatable, appetizing.
LOGANBERRY JUICE — Nature's Gift from Oregon.
APPLE CIDER — Made from fresh apples only.

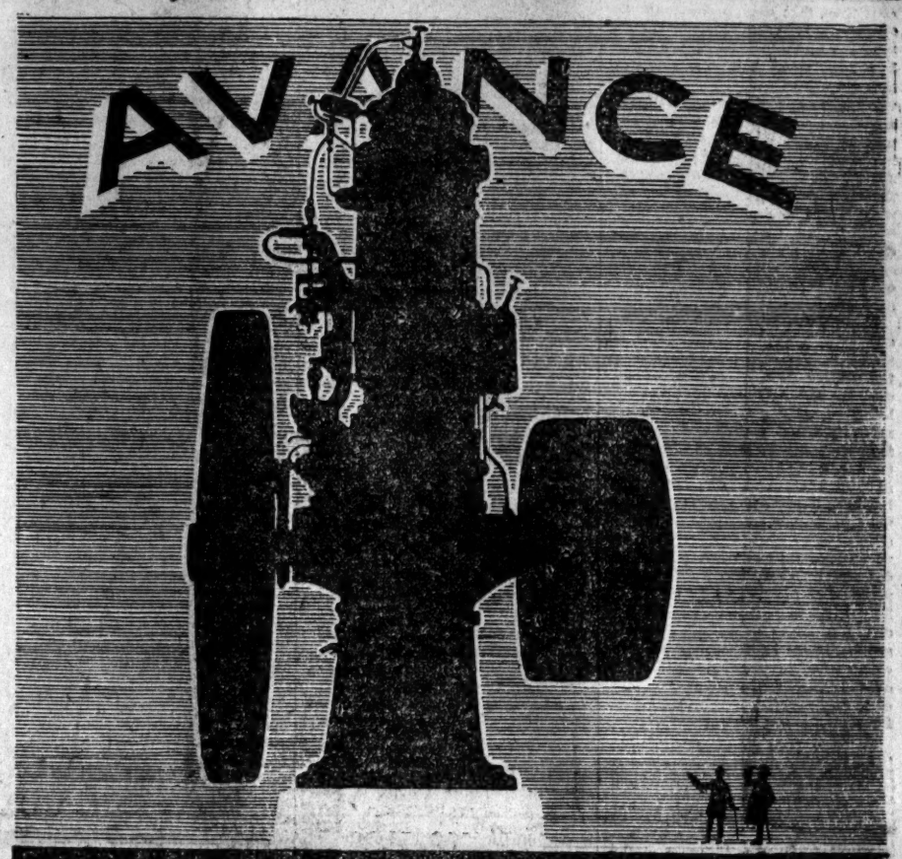
CALIFORNIA FRUIT SYRUPS.

Pick out your favorites and telephone your order to CENTRAL 1483. We deliver twice a day.

I. SHAININ & CO.
100 Szechuen Road Corner Jinkee Road.

O.V.B. OREGON VERY BEST
THE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE SUPREME
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
KAIPING Coke Coal
For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai



Sole Agents
T. E. M. A.
IMPORTERS and ENGINEERS
2 North Soochow Road Telephone, North 462/3

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE
Carry a Gold Dollar Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 8 Kiukiang Road

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SEND?
Then call up the
CHINA EXPRESS COMPANY
North 1612
Freights or parcels booked through S. N. R., T. P. R., Lunghai Railway, Pek'ng-Hankow, etc.
Exclusive Express service by the S. N. R., S. H. N. R.
We are the official Agents of the American Express Co., Shanghai. Head Office: 207-211 Boundary Road, Shanghai, (Opposite the Railway Station). Telephone North 2180 and 1612.
THE CHINA EXPRESS CO., is the only transportation company specializing in Railway Transportation. Thus you may rely on us for service.

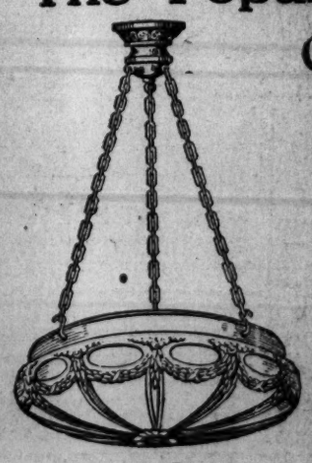
TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
SHANGHAI
SOLE AGENTS FOR
LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE
The Best Reputed
CIGAR FACTORY
in
MANILA

All Sizes and Shapes kept in Stock, a few of which are given below:—

Ricos Comerciantes	in boxes of	25	$3.50	Reina Victoria	in boxes of	50	$2.65
Invencibles	"	25	3.25	Reina Victoria	"	100	4.70
Oriente Cabanet	"	50	5.25	Regalia Oriente	"	50	1.80
Baronets	"	25	2.50	Londres	"	100	3.00
Imperiales	"	25	2.25	Regalia Chica	"	100	3.00
Perfectos	"	25	1.75	Princesas	"	100	3.00
Estrellas	"	25	1.65	Cortado de la Reina	"	100	2.50
Estrellas	"	50	3.00	Cortado Delicioso	"	50	1.80
Parles	"	25	1.35	High Life in the East	"	50	1.80
Ladies	"	25	1.40	Entreactos	"	100	2.25
Brevas	"	50	2.20	Nuevo Habana	"	100	2.60
Panetelas	"	50	2.25	Nuevo Cortado	"	100	2.50
Superbas	"	25	2.25	2a Cortado	"	100	1.60

Owing to high exchange prices have been reduced considerably

The Popularity of Veluria Glass Ware



In Shanghai is another evidence of the splendid service it gives.

The ideal lighting for home and office.

The most economical indirect lighting fixtures.

WIRING INSTALLATIONS — G-E EDISON LAMPS
ELECTRIC SHOWROOM
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
1a Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone Central 778

One Month Of Ill Fortune For Aviators At St. Johns Waiting To Fly Over Ocean

Badly Advised As To North Atlantic Weather, Hawker And Raynham Were Discouraged By Delay From Day To Day

St. Johns, N. F., April 26.—Four weeks ago today Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, R. N., landed in Newfoundland with a Sopwith biplane. They had been sent to drive back to England a contest for the Daily Mail's $50,000 prize for the first transatlantic flight. In the month that has elapsed, the machine has been taken into the air for a single flight and there have been, besides, just two days on which it would have been possible to undertake the voyage across the ocean.

This summary of accomplishment is of interest for more than one reason. It throws a revealing light upon conditions that must be overcome before it is ever practicable to undertake regular intercontinental service by air. It shows also, how badly advised Sopwith entrants were in coming on at this season of the year for the great adventure into heavens never yet cleft by plane, and about which even meterological experts of the British Air Ministry have learned only elemental facts. The Sopwith plane was rushed here because civilian flying in Great Britain was to be permitted again April 11, and it was the desire of the company to get its machine off on the transoceanic flight at the first possible moment thereafter.

In part this desire sprang from the advantage it wold give over rival entrants in the contests. Perhaps for the greater part, it arose because of evidence it would give that the war being over, the aviation industry was ready to meet peace time demands immediately. There was also desire to protect the large money investment in this venture. The machine that has been here so long in idleness cost the Sopwith Company $125,000 without allowance for research and experiment which preceded the building and without any allowance for the heavy expense of the expedition to St. John's. In addition to all this, there have been such side issues as making cinematograph history of the plane from the construction in the factory at Kingston on the Thames to the actual moment of the takeoff.

Precautions Not Taken

It would have been foolish to incur this great cost without taking all precautions against losing advantage of being the first ready and first on the ground. But all precautions were not taken, the company did not obtain information it should have regarding weather conditions that make the spring in Newfoundland. Those in authority seem to have believed that reports they received could not be true. Natives of the island have no illusions about April, May and even June here. Their illusions have all been concerning airplanes. They know roads are bad at this season, but airplanes do not use roads. They know there are fogs and contrary winds, but airplanes, all through the war have disregarded such handicaps and went about their task. Newfoundland had never seen a plane. Few of its people, save the gallant soldiers of the island sent overseas had ever seen one. They were prepared to believe anything of capabilities and possibilities of flying machines.

The result was that people ignorant of airplanes made reports to people ignorant of actual weather conditions Consequences have been bitterly disappointing to all concerned. The case was different in the beginning when the Martynside Company, whose machine, the Raymond, reached St. John's two weeks ago yesterday. Capt C. W. F. Morgan, navigator of this machine, visited Newfoundland in February. When he arrived in England again early in March he said conditions here could not be much worse for flying. He emphasised the presence of snows and boisterous winds. But the Sopwith expedition was already on the way, and there was nothing the Martynsides could do but follow as speedily as possible or run the risk of having the glory go irretrievably to a rival.

Extraordinary achievement on the part of the Martynsides was the answer to the Sopwith challenge. The Raymond was built in seven days from parts from stores. As F. P. Raynham, the pilot, expresses it, the specially-built Rolls-Royce Falcon engine was installed and next day a trial flight was made. The day following that the machine was shipped to Liverpool and two days later was on its way across sea. It reached St. John's the day after the Sopwith trial flight was made. The day that the Raymond arrived here and the next day following offered the only chances the Sopwith had of getting away ahead of its rival. Friday the 11th was not an ideal day for starting transatlantic flight, but an attempt at least would have been possible. Saturday offered more favorable conditions so far as weather was concerned. The flight might not only have been essayed but excellent prospects of success would have attended it. The machine however, was not ready, and from that time on the situation has been marked by absolute parity of opportunity and equal chances of achievement.

Nothing, though, could be much more uncertain than when an opportunity will present itself. Forecast for tomorrow is for another vagrant day of sunshine and favoring winds, but these will not extend beyond coastal waters, in all probability, and propitious conditions over mid and eastern Atlantic waters promise to remain indefinitely things of the future. The log of the Sopwith expedition is a record of hard luck quite beyond the ill-advised coming at this time. Thirteen days before Hawker and the machine itself started from England a party of five mechanicians sailed on the Celtic so that it would be here in time to have all in readiness for the plane.

The men got to Halifax March 20 and left North Sydney March 24 on the steamer Kyle, which had proceeded five miles when she was caught in an ice floe and remained there eight days. Five days more were required to get them to St. Johns, where they arrived exactly a week after the machine they were to have preceded. The Hawker-Grieve machine was to have been stored in a canvas hangar like that which was used or the Raymond. This tent was part of the cargo of the steamer Appenine, which was carried ashore by ice at Witless Bay, and instead of a hangar that could be erected in little more than an hour it was necessary to build a wooden shed on Glendenning Farm at Mount Pearl.

Hawker's Arrival

When Hawker and his machine did arrive it was impossible for their steamer to enter St. John's harbor. They had to transfer to the coastal steamer Portia at sea off Trepassey and go to Placentia, eighty miles from this city. It was necessary to get a special train to carry them from Placentia, but even when that had been done their troubles were only beginning. Mount Pearl lies six miles from the city station.

The plane, engine and spare parts filled two packing cases each as big as a circus wagon. For a short distance the trucks carrying these cases traveled on paved roads. Then they struck roads that were not only unpaved, but drifted high with snow at frequent intervals. Ten horse teams had all they could do to keep the trucks moving and there were times when it seemed it would be impossible to prevent them being hopelessly bogged.

The expense of all this was no small item. The special train from Placentia cost $375. Portaging, as it is called in local phrase, from St. John's to Glendenning Farm, cost $400 more. The cost of the hangar carried the sum to a total of more than $1,000 expenditures that had been anticipated only so far as trucking was concerned. The whole month has been marked by such surprises. Difficulties of getting to and from the airdrome soon showed themselves to be so great that a Ford was bought.

Although two years old, this car cost $1,000. Handicaps that attended the use of the Clendenning Farm as an airdrome have already been told in these despatches. It can be added, however, that no one in the Sopwith party ever believed it would be necessary to cut off the side of a hill before it was possible to overcome a slough that runs directly across the landing field, but there is no one in the party who isn't prepared to believe anything now.

Newfoundland weather has been the victor all the way through in the attempts to fly the Atlantic. The Sopwith party, for all its haste to be ahead of the Martinsyde outfit, cannot hope for an advantage of more than two or three hours, and there is every reason to believe that although the airdromes are eight miles apart, not more than a few minutes will separate them on this side, whatever may be the situation at the other end of the flight.

And for all the haste of the Sopwith and Martinsyde parties to be ahead of other entrants the Handley-Page bomber is due here within a fortnight and the advance party of the United States navy expedition is already on its way. Plans of these two expeditions never contemplated a start before May. Holding to these plans, there is a chance that is worth a bet that when they are ready to get away the Sopwith and Martinsyde expeditions may still be waiting for relenting winds.

Correspondence

An Open Letter To Foreigners By A Chinese

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—To good many foreigners, the idea of Chinese boycotting Japanese goods and shutting up shops is very hazy. The question asked is what are the Chinese fussing anyway? To this end the writer feels that it is his duty to answer many questions so as to form a better understanding between the West and the East.

1. Really what is the true cause of the present unrest? There are many causes, but the first and last cause of the present unrest is "Hun Oriental Militarism," which firstly dominated the Japanese Government in Japan, then extended its vicious influence to China through corruption. By this foul means all secret treaties were extracted from China and China sold. No nation in the Far Eastern history had ever used such mean methods as those used by the Japanese to play upon the human weakness and upon a country like China, where the strength of Christianity is in its infancy and moral teachings are passive. The Chinese hate the Japanese because their dealing for the past four years with the Peking government can not stand sunlight.

Has any foreigner still doubt that the Chinese have a good cause to unloose their indignation upon the foul ones? If he has he must have slept during the last four years while the European War was on. Then the War was lost to the "Huns" as far as he is concerned.

Why should foreigners be inconvenienced because one morning we cannot get beef? We regret very much it there is any inconvenience you may experience. We must not forget that in every fight against evil the innocent sometime suffers. The Chinese were subjected to great loss during the first part of the war through the working of the black list, etc. We would try to avoid causing you any suffering or inconvenience if it is within our power to do so without any harm to our movement.

Are the Chinese really sincere in their effort this time? When you speak "Chinese" I do not know what do you mean. China has 400,000,000 people and most of them are uneducated. However, there is no doubt about that there is a class of students who will be the men in China fifteen years hence and also a large number of merchants who are thoroughly sick at heart of the foul dealings and who are making up their mind to make a stand for purity and justice.

Will the Chinese succeed this time in their effort when they have failed so many times before? It is true that we have failed many times before. There is no shame that we have failed. However there are shame for those who do not try. No one can tell what the future provides for us but as far as we know this time there are vast differences from before, for now we are more educated and we are thoroughly stirred up by the idealism swept over the world during the war—during the war only. We are now thoroughly disgusted with this form of frightfulness, namely, "Hun Oriental Militarism." Has any sane man doubt that Chinese people made great progress during the last few years socially and educationally? Your missionary had taught us that wherever there is Truth there is Liberty.

Therefore, friends, if you happened to be inconvenienced for having no beef for a day, please be patient with us. If we happened to put more money into your pocket in our fight boycotting the Japanese goods, please keep quiet. (English piece goods have gone up in price 20 percent since the boycott started and I preferred to paid $2.00 for a pound of American absorbent cotton than 70 cents for Japanese Cotton). If you love truth and fair play as I know all the Anglo-Saxons do, give us your advice and sympathy in our hard fight for clean government and justice.

K. S. L.

中國精益眼鏡公司

Refracting and Manufacturing

Crookes, Torics,

AND

Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

P.352 Nanking Road

O.V.B. OREGON VERY BEST

A Refreshing, Healthful Beverage

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

A Visit To Admiral Koltchak A Character Sketch

BY OLIVE GILBREATH

(*Written for* THE CHINA PRESS)

Vladivostok, May 26.—After a long series of futile attempts—Miliukov's inadequate progressiveness, Kerensky's distorted efforts, Kornilov's tragic and heroic movements to re-establish order—land at last seems emerging out of the watery wastes of the Russian flood in the form of the Omsk government. Perhaps any other government that would have offered a program to the Russian people could have achieved an equal success. The fact remains, however, that it has been this government and no other which has established a bit of terra firma in the flux of affairs. And the personality of the leader who accomplished it and who has, in six months time, from nothing evolved an army of five hundred thousand, must be of vivid interest in these days when the power of the personal equation has been proved so repeatedly and beyond question.

It is by way of a snowy Omsk road, overhanging the wide expanses of the Irtish river, that one comes to the residence which houses the Supreme Ruler of Russia, A guard so small that it has been a matter of concern to more than one well wisher of the Omsk government is posted at the wrought iron gates which open into a modest garden and a road leading by a few steps to the house. Admiral Koltchak's way has been a thorny one between Social Revolutionaries and Monarchists but certainly neither could quarrel with his setting. The residence, belonging to a Russian engineer, has the dignity of space, high ceilings, long windows and the beautiful wood floors of Russia but no suggestion of the pomp of place. Guests are met in the outer hall by an officer and escorted into an immense salon, evidently once a billiard room, bare except for a billiard table and a few chairs about the wall. Through an open door one glimpses a smaller drawing room. A long mirror is placed between two windows looking out over the river veiled in snow and marked with faint lines of peasant sleds crossing the white gulf. A small lamp is burning before a silver ikon. At the right opens a door through which officers come and go but there is no suggestion of an armed camp or even of an overstrenuous office; rather an atmosphere of quiet, seclusion and thought.

Admiral Man Of Simplicity

And this impression is repeated in the Admiral himself, with an occasional superadded touch of fire. An official is just leaving and the Supreme Ruler himself comes out with him and shakes hands with his callers in the punctilious Russian fashion; a man of medium height and muscular body, acquiline face worn lean with thought and feeling and illuminated with dark eyes set far apart, mystic and dreamy. Of broad Russian features there are none and the impression quickly stamps itself: "This is no man of the steppe but of the mountains." He is, as a matter of fact, from the Caucasus with an infusion of Tartar blood. His uniform is simple, khaki color without gold braid, supplemented by the red cross of a naval order at his neck and the Russian Crox de Guerre. He wears dress boots without spurs and an anchor tattooed on his left hand indicates him a sailor.

The smaller private office is furnished with a plain desk, a heavy bear rug and a painting or two; dignity in a few strokes. Here one receives a more vivid impression of the Supreme Ruler, as he sits in a cathedral-back chair, the light from the two windows bearing strongly upon the aquiline features. Through training in England, he speaks English but prefers to communicate through an interpreter. He speaks forcefully but lapses into apparently habitual thought while the interpreter translates. Occasionally his eyes burn up luminously, with an almost startling brilliance, when something interests him: The Constituent Assembly, for instance, always a contested point with the Social Revolutionaries. "Moscow taken and Bolshevism broken," he declares, "then can come the Constituent Assembly. But now it would be only a net for Bolsheviki." The impression deepens as he talks of a secret source of power behind that ascetic face. This is the leader who has assembled and disciplined five hundred thousand troops, the only army of all the armies in the world fighting Bolshevism.

Shows Traces Of Anxiety

There are traces, too, of grave anxiety. The army of the west was equipped and the army of the south was getting under way for the spring campaign but, in spite of the fact that the British had sent much ammunition, there was always a shortage. The morale of the army was good and General Gaida excellent. But again the conditions under which the troops fought were appalling. Again as in those terrible early days of the war, they were fighting without ambulances, medicine or doctors, stuffing wounds with newspapers and too often freezing and dying where they fell unless they were able to drag themselves back to the camp. For men who long to be possessed by a cause, Admiral Koltchak is an enviable man, for if ever a face showed purpose graven in its lines, it was the pale serious face, with the eagle glance, which the light of the windows illuminated.

The most compelling force in Admiral Koltchak is, perhaps, his personal integrity and his patriotism. Whatever the antagonism has been and there has been much from both Left and Right wings the purpose of the Admiral himself has never been questioned. And in a land where distrust and suspicion of others' motives has become the very air breathed, this unquestioned integrity is beyond value. In Omsk far more than in Irkutsk and far, far more than in Vladivostok, one feels the tension of the struggle against Bolshevism. The country devastated by Bolsheviki is not to be trifled with; it is savagely intense. And as the memory recalls that reserved and grave figure at the desk facing the lines of peasants sledding on the Irtish, there comes a reassurance that the government is in strong hands. This is not a man to trifle with Russia.

CLEARANCE SALE

BEING forcibly obliged to vacate our present quarters, on account of expiration of lease, *we are clearing all* of our *Ladies'* and *Children's* summer goods, consisting of *Drapery, Haberdashery* and *Footwear.*

We are also selling, at *half-price,* our remaining stock of *Ladies'* and *Children's Hats.*

I. CANTOROVICH

40 NANKING ROAD.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

By Appointment To H.M. The King.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND - - DOMESTIC PURPOSES - -

Of all Grocers, Chemists, etc.

The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubb's Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Have a "Turkish A.A."

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.

Made of Carefully blended Grades of Turkish leaf,

Turkish Tobacco is acknowledged to be the world's best Tobacco for Cigarettes.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.06	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.13*	*10.38*	*11.36*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU — KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. — ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 7, 1919.
Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/3=Tls. 3.81
@ exch. 74.2=Mex. $5.13
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 122=Tls. 81.97
@ 74.2=Mex. $110.47
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.
Copper Cash ..... per tael
Native Interest ..... Tls.

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver ..... 53⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 30.05
Ex., New York on London G. $4.61⅜

Exchange Closing Quotations
London ..... T.T. 5/3
London ..... Demand 5/3⅛
India ..... Nom. T.T. 315
Paris ..... Nom. T.T. 787
Paris ..... Nom. Demand 790
New York ..... T.T. 121⅛
New York ..... Demand 121⅜
Hongkong ..... T.T. 67⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 42⅛
Batavia ..... T.T. 304
Singapore ..... T.T. 44⅜

Banks Buying Rates
London ..... Demand 5/4
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/5
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/5⅛
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5⅛
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5⅜
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 856
New York ... o/d. Docy. 123
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 128⅛

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 2,700 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $5.00

Customs House Exchange Rates
For June

Hk. Tls.	3.43 @	5/2⅜	£1
,,	1 @	784	Francs 8.73
,,	0.74 @	121⅛	Gold $1
,,	1 @	42⅜	Yen 2.61
,,	1 @	15	Rupees 4.37
,,	1 @	1.50	Mex. $1.50
,,	1 @	—	Roubles —

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, June 7, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Japan Government Bonds 5%:
Tls. 37.50 June
Tls. 37.80 July
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 26.00 July
Tls. 26.60 August
Shanghai, P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 20.80 July
Tls. 21.10 August
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 13.10 June
Tls. 13.80 August
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 183.00 June
Tls. 179.50 July
Tls. 179.20 August

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, June 7, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 13.75 Sept.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 185.00 June
New Engineering Tls. 26.00 Sept.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 138.00 July
Langkats Tls. 20.00 C. N. I.
Unofficial
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.):
Tls. 12.65 Cash
Tls. 13.50 Sept.
New Engineering: Tls. 26.00 Sept.
Tls. 24.50 June
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf:
Tls. 102.00 Sept.
Tls. 97.00 June

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending June 5, 1919:

Interest has again been chiefly confined to Cottons, Docks and Wharves, rates of which stocks improved steadily. Ewos advanced to Tls. 275. Shanghai Docks to Tls. 134, and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves to Tls. 95. Shanghai Lands are wanted at Tls. 67. Rubbers remain dull although there is as usual some inquiry for lots at bargain prices.

LYONS SILK MARKET
(French Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, June 6.—(Via Koukaza).—
Silk:
Cevennes 126: Syria 98/100: Japan 122: China 130: Canton 88.

Cotton Market Report

A. B. Rosenfeld And Son

China Cotton.—The upward tendency of prices continued during the past week and values were carried about two taels above the level ruling a week ago, making a total advance of about five taels since the inception of the present bull movement. A feature of the market was the heavy profit-taking in evidence from time to time, although offerings were easily absorbed and failed to make much impression on prices until yesterday, when a moderate reaction took place. No further explanation is required for the continued strength of the market than the prolongation from day to day of the very unsatisfactory weather conditions that have been reported throughout practically all of the United States Cotton Belt, in consequence of which prices there have stiffened considerably and the world markets have responded in sympathy with the bull movement. As to the outlook of the China cotton crop, from the reports to hand, we believe that unless dry and sunshine weather sets in very shortly in our cotton belt, the China cotton market will also show great sensitiveness to any unfavorable crop news. While it is a little early to forecast with any degree of accuracy, we think for the present the bull side of the market will offer the best basis for operations and if any temporary weakness should develop in the speculative markets, we think that advantage should be taken of such moments to buy. Tone of the market: easier.

P.S. Since the above was written a couple of elated bears taking advantage of the students' actions in the foreign settlements in connection with the Japanese boycott were hammering down prices. At the close Shensi at Tls. 34.00, Tungchow at Tls. 32.00.

Extracts Of Correspondence

Tungchow, June 3.—Since our last report, we are having unseasonably cold and rainy weather, which is causing some damage to the early cotton and necessitated replanting in some places. Farmers are making fair progress as weather permits with chopping. Stands are a little irregular but if dry and warm weather sets in within the next few days and farmwork is not interrupted by too much rains we think the crop will be in a very good conditions by the early part of June. We consider the acreage to be fully as large as last year.

Shanghai and District, June 4.—The last few days there has been too much rain and the weather a little too cool for the young plant. Cotton is up to a good stand and the early planted cotton is being worked out as weather permits. It seems to be the general opinion that there will be an increase in the acreage for this season. So far we hear of no serious damage from the cold snap we are having.

Yangtsze Valley, June 1.—Weather bad, cold wave. Though we are free to admit that too much rain has fallen in this immediate section to be good for it, nevertheless with a few days of dry weather there would be quite a change in the prospects.

Shensi, May 19.—There has been no rain in this territory. Conditions would be entirely satisfactory if we could get a gentle rain to bring the cotton to a good stand. Planting has been completed, but in many places the ground is too dry to germinate the seed.

Shantung, May 31.—The general conditions in this province for the crop are good, the last rains were very beneficial to the crop as they brought the cotton all up that had been planted. And if we have a good week next week all cotton in this section will be practically chopped.

Chihli Province, May 30.—So far as this territory is concerned the crop is pretty much planted. We had fine rains and with the present mild weather and sunshine we should get a good stand.

J. Spunt And Co.

China Cotton.—While the market during the early part of the week under review continued to evince the strength evolved during the latter part of the previous period, an easier undertone transpired toward the close, apparently engendered by the boycott movement still in course and the preoccupation of the native merchants in general in moulding public opinion against certain actions adopted by the powers that be.

To what extent such circumstances may affect the local trading and raw cotton in particular will depend more or less on the duration of these patriotic demonstrations. Meanwhile the reports received thus far as to the progress of the new crop are very gratifying. However, with the yarn market continuing in a healthy state there is reasonable encouragement to look forward to a steadily progressive demand for the local staple and which naturally will conduce, if not to enhance the rates, under present conditions, at least there need be no grave apprehensions of any serious retrogressiveness in the immediate future. Tone of the market, easy.

COMMERCIAL CABLES
Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Today's prices were as follows:
Egyptian Cotton: Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis ..... 26.59d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 15.20d.
Good Middling American 1⅛ inch staple ..... 20.40d.
Plantation Rubber, June, Is. 10⅜d. paid.

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. report as follows:

Cotton.—On May 27, Cotton in Liverpool was up to 20.32d, for Spot Good Middlings (1⅛ inch staple Texas) and forward prices were 19.58d for July, 18.64d for September. Bengals and Egyptians were steady at 15.05d and 26.59d respectively. From New York, the latest wire is dated June 2 and October cotton had receded to 31.20 cents, whilst December was 30.80 cents. This year's cotton is going to be a late crop and will therefore run the risk of damage and loss by frost before the last pickings can be harvested. The Ginners' Association makes an early report showing the condition in May to be only 77½ percent of a full crop. In Bombay Broach has advanced to Rs. 560 per candy.

Local Market.—The Spring Settlement has passed off successfully and the dealers have been busy since in supplying themselves with all classes of English made goods, which have advanced in value by many mace per piece. White and Greys have been in most demand as the boycott against Japanese goods has become more universal and threatens to develop into a serious straining of relations between the two countries. Today the student element has taken a hand in the movement and were so far successful as to cause the closing of all shops in the City and on the French Concession adjoining. The demonstration is being made as a protest against the arrest of some hundreds of students in Peking, who had met to demonstrate against the Japanese but were captured and confined under armed guards. The shopkeepers in the Foreign Settlements are asked by the students to close for three days and thus to show sympathy with the students' strike. Generally the political situation was beginning to look more hopeful, but it is hard to say how far this new trouble may spread; it is certainly laying bare a sentiment the reverse of loving, that appears to be deeply-seated in the Chinese heart. We can only trust the movement will not upset the good prospects that are in view for a return of business prosperity to this Republic.

Yarn.—Only one forward sale of Indian yarn is reported and transactions in local spinnings total 3,500 bales, at higher prices, delivery being September-October-November.

Auctions.—After a week's cessation the public sales were resumed on Tuesday and in all 28,791 pieces have been sold. A very eager attendance ran the auctions through in double quick time and prices for every class of goods were advanced, some of the Greys and Whites putting on a tael and more a piece. Fast Black Italians appreciated nicely and the Venetians all did better. Fancies perhaps were the least wanted, but they all fetched a few candareens more than last.

Cotton Yarn.—Indian: 100 bales No. 12s. Fazulbhoy at Tls. 160.00, for River Ports, is the only sale reported for the week.

Japanese.—The latest prices from the Osaka Sempin Exchange, are: Yen 444.70 for the current month, Yen 434.20 for July, Yen 428.30 for August, Yen 426.90 for September, Yen 423.40 for October and Yen 423.-90 for November. No business is being done in this section.

Local.—3,500 bales, at firmer rates have been sold as follows: No. 10s. 200 bales Chelin Tls. 140. No. 14s. 400 bales 4 Hee Tls. 168.00. No. 16s. 400 bales Tienkwan Tls. 173.00, for October-November delivery, 900 bales Wedding Tls. 174.00-175.00 and 1,600 bales Sycee Tls. 176.00 for September-October delivery. Higher quotations are current for bundles in the retail shops viz. No. 10s. Tls. Tls. 140.75, No. 12s. Tls. 154.75, No. 14s. Tls. 166.75-174.75 and No. 16s. Tls. 174.75-182.75.

China Cotton.—The market at the close yesterday was firmer at the following quotations: Tungchow Tls. 32.00, Taichong Tls. 31.00, 4 Chop Tls. 30.40, Best Steam Ginned Tls. 31.00, Shanghai Ordinary Tls. 30.00, Northern Seed $16.00 and Southern Seed $15.50.

U. K. METAL MARKET
Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	78	17	6
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	82	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	22	15	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flash)	18	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case tin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales		84	¼
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%).		11	d.
Standard Tin (cash)	232	10	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	35	17	6
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 month)	228	15	0

Hongkong Market

In their report for week ending May 30, Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows:

The week under review has been fairly quiet and a small monthly settlement took place on the 29th instant.

The Shanghai market remains very firm for all Cotton shares.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks under fairly general demand have risen locally to $680 buyers at which price shares have changed hands. London quotes £107 as middle price.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have weakened slightly and sellers are in evidence at $440. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 220. Unions are now quoted ex dividend and ex rights at $192½ sellers. Yangtszes are in request at Tls. 242½.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are nominal at $141 ex dividend. Hongkong Fires at $325 could be placed.

Shipping.—Douglases after sales at $89 and $90 are quoted nominal at $89. Steamboats are reported at $22½, Deferred Indos have weakened, possibly under Settlement influences and sales are reported at $153½. Star Ferries are easy at $34 ex div. of $1½. Shells have fluctuated in London but latest advices dated May 22 give £9.10/-. Locally, shares have changed hands at £9.15/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars on the eve of Settlement, relapsed to $152½ at which price a few shares changed hands. The market closes very strong with buyers at $154 and for June at $157½. Malabons are wanted at $34.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs are wanted at $2, Tronohs have had a smart rise and sales are reported at 45/3. Ural Caspians are wanted at 46/-. This Company passed the following resolution in London on April 25, last:

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to £2,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 shares of £1 each, ranking pari passu with the existing shares."

Since the foregoing cable advices have been received here that the new issue is authorised at £100,000 i.e., 1 new share to 10 old at par. Kailans are still wanted at 49/-. Langkats have gone to the North at Tls. 19½ and are still wanted. Mexican Eagles are round about £7 in London.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Wharves under the pressure of Settlement, declined to $88 at which price some shares were done. The market now closes strong with buyers at $92. Hongkew Wharves are in good request in Shanghai, possibly Tls. 91 would be paid. Hongkong Docks after sales at $150 are steady at $151. Shanghai Docks are wanted in Shanghai at $128 and $134 for July. New Engineerings are firm in the North at Tls. 24.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals after sales, are in good demand at $112 whilst Hongkong Lands are wanted at $112. Humphreys after sales at $8 are in request at that figure. Hotels are steady at $100. Kowloon Lands at $47 are in demand, Reclamations are nominal at $175 and West Points have improved to a buying rate of $75.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have sellers at $75. China Lights have improved slightly and are now wanted at $5.10 for the c/ and $1.10 for the new. Hongkong Trams at $7½ are neglected.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at $121¼ are nominal. Dairy Farms at $29 are without business but there are buyers at $28. Ropes at $31½ are firm. Providents are wanted at $7.60 after sales at that price. Cements have changed hand at $7.40 and more might be placed at that figure. Powells at $11½ are in request. Waterboats are wanted at $13 and Steam Laundries at $3¾. Watsons have buyers at $5.

Rubbers.—London last quoted Linggis on May 21, at £1.9.

Exchange.—The demand selling rate on London is 3/6 7/8 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 67.

LONDON MONEY MARKET
Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Today's rates were as follows:

Consols, 2½ % for account	£55¼
French Rentes 3% for account	Frs. 62
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 29.37
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.64½
Japanese 4% Bonds	Y. 86.
Rupee Paper, 3½ % Loan 1854-55	Rs. 58.
Bar Silver	52½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3 3/16%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	3s. 6¾d.
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	5s. 3d.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£106.0.0
Shells (ord.)	£9.5.0
Indos (Pref.)	£4½
Indos (Pref.)	£4.10.0

Mr. and Mrs. Seki
Electric and Hand Massage
Graduated at the Massage School of Tokio, Japan.
No. 1469, Woosung Road,
End of Minghong Road,
SHANGHAI.
23866

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 20)

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Notification No. 91.

Tenders for Various Materials

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of ROPE, PAINT, CLEANSING MATERIAL, LUBRICANTS AND SUNDRIES for dredgers and launches, to be delivered at the Conservancy Woosung Yard at Chang Wah Pang before the end of June, 1919, and for the supply of STEEL, TIMBER, CEMENT for six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1919, and STONE, GRAVEL and SAND for one year from 1st July to 30th June, 1920, to be delivered as per instructions.

Particulars of requirements and list of materials required can be obtained at the Office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Tenders, marked "Materials" and addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board" should state the manufacturer of each article and must be sent in before noon, June 15th, 1919.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve the right to place separate contract for any article with any one of the tenderers.

(Signed)
H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, 4th June, 1919.
23907

Sewing Machine Needles per dozen $0.40
Sewing Machine Oils per 3 oz. bot. $0.20
for sale at
Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Sewing Machine Dept.
Szechuen and Soochow Rds.
23920

Prof. J. K. Seto
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

NOTICE
Dr. Oks and Dr. Holper
No. 3 Kiukiang Road
Tel.: Central 1801
Dr. OKS, M.D., Eye, ear, throat, nose and internal diseases.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
Dr. HOLPER, M.D. Urinary, skin and internal diseases.
11-1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.
23741

TEXACO PRODUCTS
Lubricating Oils, Greases, Floor Oils, Liquid Asphalt, Paints, etc.
Distributed by
LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
Szechuen and Soochow Roads.
23914

Japanese Bone-setting Treatment
Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:
Fractures.
Dislocations.
Contused wounds.
Incomplete dislocations.
Transmutation of members from injuries.
Disability of motion of joints.
Rheumatism from wounds.
Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.
Apply to:
KUAISHUNDO
No. 42, Chapoo Road

TO LET
18, BAIKAL ROAD:
Large detached residence suitable for boarding house and situated near tramline.
For full particulars apply to
Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient,
20, THE BUND.
Entrance on Nanking Road.
23913

CODE BOOKS
JUST ARRIVED
Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code.. 25.00
Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.
23826

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
has removed his office
to
No. 3 G. Peking Road

Russian Lady Dentist
Miss. A. Gauhman
20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.
17257

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL
DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE
Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)
23518

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION
FOR CARGO, PARCELS AND SMALL CONSIGNMENTS
via
Shanghai-Nanking and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. Immediately Dispatched at lowest rates, suitable to all parties
Rates forwarded on application, or representative will call.
APPLY: The National Transport Co.,
203/205 Boundary Road, Shanghai. Tel. North 338
or at Town Office: 11A Nanking Road, c/o Harvey's Advertising Agency.
Telephone, Central 4208
22173

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association
The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on 9th June, on account of Whit Monday Holiday.
23910

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang
Physician and Surgeon
(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

FOR SALE
A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.
For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.
22340

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Company, Limited
Problem of high cost of living solved.
Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.
People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.
We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.
Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.
Samples on application.
71 North Soochow Road,
Telephone, Central 3385

CARPETS
Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.
HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

BRISTLES
WIDLER & CO. CHUNGKING
SKINS
Born 1915 — Still existing

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Rubber Outputs

	April	May
Alma	31,000	32,000
Amherst	3,376	2,334
Anglo-Dutch	73,500	—
Anglo-Java	217,000	—
Ayer Tawah	22,217	25,133
Batu Anam	20,202	25,603
Buket Toh Alang	12,500	14,236
Bute	17,900	20,900
Chempedak	10,000	11,500
Chemor	16,589	—
Cheng	17,841	18,265
Consolidated	49,162	54,509
Dominion	38,635	38,933
Gula Kalumpong	108,000	125,000
Java Consoldidated	81,000	—
Kamunting	20,791	22,539
Kapala	11,774	12,537
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,500	11,700
Kota Bahroe	32,622	34,225
Kroewoek	54,000	—
Langkat	—	66,290
Padang	25,000	25,000
Permata	7,355	—
Pengkalan	10,008	9,817
Repah	18,000	21,000
Samagaga	17,000	23,000
Semambu	14,218	14,641
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	25,766	31,650
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	9,500	14,000
Shanghai-Seremban	11,293	14,384
Shanghai-Pahang	15,316	16,985
Shanghai-Sumatra	55,100	63,040
Shanghai-Klebang	12,205	12,784
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	11,351	9,054
Sungei Duri	23,333	23,723
Taiping	11,541	—
Tanah Merah	32,000	34,600
Tebong	75,000	80,000
Ulobri	5,589	4,627
Ziangbe	82,000	—

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondidhery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman,
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kng. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen. (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行業華中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
H. B. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £431,890
Special Reserve Fund £120,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Saturday, June 7, 1919.

6.—Cloudy but fine hot weather with moderate Southerly breezes. Low pressures systems all over China; a rather deep depression is shown over the Lower Hwangho Valley.

7.—Very cloudy but rather fine hot weather.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	29.74	29.77
Variation for 24 hrs. .	—0.01	0.00
Variation for 12 hrs. .	†0.03	—0.02
Wind—Direction	SE	SSW
Wind—Miles per hour	7.6	8.7
Temperature (Fahr.) .	69°3	86°6
Humidity	97	71
Nebulosity (0-10)	9	8
Rainfall inches	—	—

Republican Poll In Senate Gives League No Chance

Count Indicates 34 Will Stand To The 'Last Ditch' And Block Plans But Will Be Unable To Amend It

Washington, April 30.—Republican leaders in the Senate today claim sufficient votes to prevent ratification of the revised League of Nations covenant as it stands. They have carefully counted noses and insist that at least thirty-four Republican Senators will stand to the last ditch against the modified constitution unless it be further amended.

Those slated to remain "put" are: Senators Lodge, Cards, Frelinghuysen, Brandegee, Knox, Dillingham, Penrose, Harding, Fernald, Hale, Cummins, Watson, New Lenroot, Borah, Moses, Keyes, Johnson of California, Fall, Poindexter, Sherman, McCormick, France, McLean, Sutherland, Page, Wadsworth, Calder, Elkins, Newberry, Warren, Edge, Ball and Gronna.

Five are admitted to be in favor of the covenant beyond hope of conversion. These are: Senators McCumber, Norris, McNary, Nelson and Colt.

Ten Are Doubtful

These ten Senators are classified as doubtful: La Follette, Kellogg, Smoot, Capper, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, Spencer, Townsend, Sterling and Phipps.

The Republican leaders figure on the assistance of five or six Democrats, such as Senators Reed and Thomas, in preventing ratification. Only thirty-three votes are necessary to defeat a resolution of approval.

It is stoutly claimed by Republican leaders that when the critical moment arrives not more than four of the thirty-nine who signed the "round robin" will desert their previous attitude and support ratification.

The matter of amendment is causing serious concern. It requires only forty-nine Senators, or a bare majority, to amend or prevent amendment, whereas sixty-four votes are necessary for ratification. The thirty-four "last ditch" Republicans would need the assistance of fifteen of their associates to adopt such amendments as are considered by them essential for improving the League covenant. It seems doubtful whether this number can be obtained unless material aid is furnished by the Democrats or the doubtful column.

Figures Are Disputed

The League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is the head, takes direct issue with the computations of the Republican leaders. A poll of the Senate has been taken by the league. It is based on newspaper reports, communications to the league, and interviews and expressions of opinion to Senators from their constituents. The poll made by the League to Enforce Peace follows:

For the League, 64; against the League, 12; doubtful, 20.

Observe Muzzle Order

Republican Senator today generally observed the muzzling instructions issued by Senators Lodge and Curtis. They would not discuss the situation or morecast their own action. There were some minor conferences, but no developments of importance followed. All appeared to be somewhat up in the air and awaiting additional instructions from their recognised leader before renewing debate on the League constitution.

Frequent references were made to conferences of great magnitude being held in New York today, but no key to the riddle was furnished. The names of those participating were not divulged.

Chamberlain Favors It

Senator Chamberlain, Democrat of Oregon, who has heretofore opposed the League of Nations Constitution because control of immigration matters might be taken from the United States, this afternoon came out in favor of the revised covenant. He believes this feature has been adequately covered by the changes made from the original draft.

In announcing his support of the revised compact Senator Chamberlain said:

"I favor the League of Nations as now reported. There were certain fundamentals which I thought ought to be left out and others which I thought ought to be included—and which were not so included. As the Constitution of the League now stands these fundamentals have been excluded or included to meet the objections which I had and it seems to me that it would be unfortunate for the world that the League should be held up or defeated by the Senate, except on account of an overwhelming emergency."

Bitter Japanese Attack Made Against Missionaries

Accusations Against Americans Though Untrue Result In Closing Up Of School

(China Press Correspondence)

Weihsien, Shantung, June 4.—Ever since the decision of the Peace Conference in France has been known the arrogance of the Japanese in Shantung has increased a thousand fold and their attacks, through their press, upon anything and all things American or English have been growing in the frequency of their appearance and in the intensity and bitterness of their expression. If there were the least shade of truth in the contents of these articles which have appeared from time to time or anything but the most dangerous and most malicious attack on all foreigners, except Japanese, we might well afford to pay no attention to them. But with the recent actions taken by the authorities in Tsingtau and the attack made on the doings of the missionary community at Weihsien, we are forced to reveal to the public the birth of a condition similar to that which Korea has gone through and is now fighting against. All foreigners and Chinese who have had or have any knowledge of the work of missionaries in China know that they are not a trouble seeking group of people and, although many accusations have been made from time to time, that they are political agents, it has always been proved that they have absolutely nothing to do with politics.

Although the American Presbyterian Mission is situated far outside of the territory over which Japan has any jurisdiction the visits of the Japanese gendarmes are very frequent and sometimes most annoying. Last Sunday, June 1, a company of 70 or 80 Japanese soldiers appeared at our compound and proceeded about 1,000 yards north and dammed up the smaller river which runs by the compound. After spending four or five hours digging a long trench to divert the river and then damming the stream just below this trench they spent their time in fishing and telling the Chinese that they were not allowed to proceed up the river. This was all done on Chinese territory lying at least two and a half English miles from the Tsingtau-Tsinan railway. It seems queer that these soldiers should have been stationed here for four years and not have found out before that there is such good fishing in a creek four feet wide with a depth of three feet so as to be necessary to employ 70 or 80 men in the Japanese uniform to catch them. The average length of the fish taken from the river is 4 inches.

Flagrant Charges Made

The worst charges made against missionaries are in articles appearing in the Seito Shimpo, a paper printed in Tsingtau by the Japanese in the Chinese language. The one dealing with the movement at Weihsien has been officially denied by those accused. The accusations are such a bunch of lies cut from whole cloth that on first reading they seem ludicrous but after they have been thoroughly digested the danger of such statements going before the Chinese people can be well understood. No such sermon, as quoted in the Seito Shimpo, has ever been delivered by a pastor, either foreign or Chinese, in the pulpit of any gospel church in the American Presbyterian Mission in Weihsien. The whole summary is a fabrication of a person who means nothing but harm to the persons accused.

As to the closing of the American Presbyterian School in Tsingtau the "crimes" spoken of in the translation from the Tsingtau paper, the official report made to the Shantung Presbyterian Mission and the American Consul at Tsingtau tells the case as seen from the side of those mostly concerned. A summary of the report is as follows:

"After many visits by Japanese agents and the gendarmes during the past month and the latter part of April, at which times the names of all the students and members of the mission were taken, the principal of the school, the teachers and the foreign missionaries were called before the Japanese yamen on May 28, where they were read an order from the government closing the school and expelling Mr. Wang, the principal, from the Leased Territory for a period of three years and giving him ten days within which to depart. The court dwelt most heavily on the heinousness of Mr. Wang's crime but failed to state the nature of the crime. No evidence was given or taken so no trial was instituted.

"While the school had thus been emptied by the summons to court seven Japanese soldiers took possession of the school building and they still are in possession, even after the students have left.

"After careful investigation no evidence can be found by the members of the Mission of any pamphlets or tracts of a political nature being distributed by the students or professors, and no crime of any sort can be laid to Mr. Wang, who has been extremely careful in his relations to the Administration."

American Consul Present

The trial of which this report gives an account was also attended by the American Consul. Upon his asking for the evidence and the reason for such actions he was told that inasmuch as Tsingtau was under military rule there was no need of evidence.

The boycott has reached Weihsien and everything is being done to make it most effective. Besides the students of the city and east suburb the merchants have formed an association to see that no one buys or sells Japanese goods. There is a marked falling off in the number of Chinese using the railroad from Weihsien.

America May Abandon Big Naval Program

Washington, May 27.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has recommended the abandonment of the great naval extension program, saying that the United States must show by its actions its faith in the League of Nations.

Secretary Daniels said that he had the assurance of Mr. Lloyd George and others of the Allied statesmen that their Governments would follow America's example in the withholding of naval extensions. "America has thus two courses to choose between, to create a navy greater than that of any other country in the world, or to rely upon the pledges of the Powers as contained in their subscription to the Covenant of the League of Nations."

Regarding the existing navy, the Secretary said that the Pacific fleet now being organised will include practically one-half of the effective strength of the navy. The newly organised fleet will start towards the Pacific this summer.

APPEAL BY LUXEMBURGERS

50,000 Demand Autonomy And A Place In The League

Luxemburg, April 28.—After an imposing procession through the streets of Luxemburg a great mass meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Appealing to the Paris Peace Conference and the Governments of the Allies, the people of Luxemburg, represented by their agricultural, industrial, commercial, professional, and labor federations, supported by the national press, at a mass meeting of 50,000 Luxemburg citizens of both sexes, forming a sacred union, submit their unanimous wishes to the Powers.

"Remembering the sufferings endured through the German invasion and occupation; recalling the sacrifice of 3,000 Luxemburg volunteers in the Allied armies who have fallen on the field of honor; invoking the good will shown to them by their liberators; relying on the solemn treaties which guarantee to Luxemburg complete independence and autonomy, and claiming the rights of small nations to protest against foreign interference threatening their national liberties, they insist upon the integral application of the principles proclaimed by the Entente, demand their place in the League of Nations and maintain their right to dispose freely of their political and economical future through a referendum to the whole people."

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE

SUNDAY MATINEE
Norma Talmadge's Comedy-Drama
"THE SOCIAL SECRETARY"
Five Parts
Full of Laughs and Amusement

SUNDAY EVENING
Thomas Ince's Comedy-Drama
"REGGIE MIXES IN"
Five Parts
Laughs and Thrills Combined
Also Showing
"THE BULL'S EYE"
3rd and 4th Episodes

Special Matinee — Monday, 9th June
"REGGIE MIXES IN"
— Five Parts —
also
CHAPLIN COMEDIES

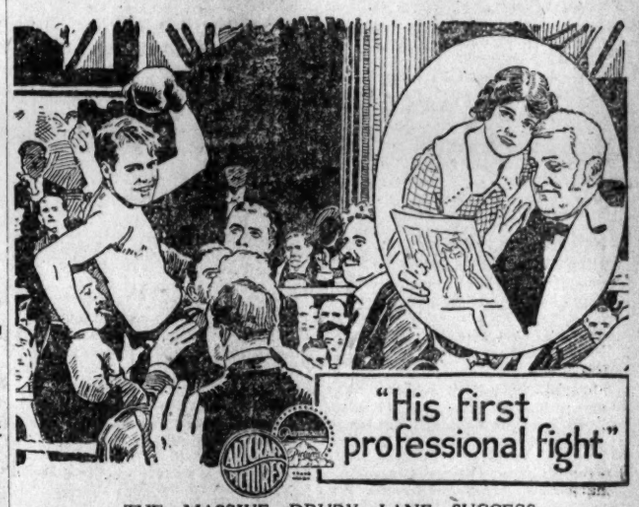
MONDAY EVENING
Triangle Griffith's Production
"HOODOO ANN"
Five Parts
Highly Interesting and Amusing Feature, Starring Mae Marsh.
Also Showing
"ZIGOMAR"
2nd Series, 4 Parts
Clever and Amusing Detective Picture of High Grade.

AMUSEMENTS

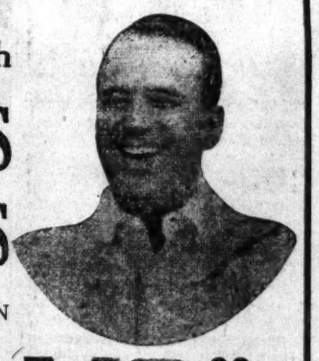
St. GEORGE'S GARDEN
Bubbling Well Road
TONIGHT
Open Air Cinema Show
"HINTON'S DOUBLE"
5 Parts Gold Rooster Play
Pathe's Gazette and Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE
SHOWING
Tonight Tonight
MARIE DORO
IN
"CASTLES FOR TWO"
Five Parts
Matinee Today
SHOWING
"DODGING A MILLION"
On Monday, 9th
ONE NIGHT ONLY
"THE FALL OF A NATION"

Showing on June 8th and 9th and Matinee Today
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE



THE MASSIVE DRURY LANE SUCCESS
"SPORTING LIFE"
SEVEN PARTS
WITH SPECIAL MUSIC
BY THE MUNICIPAL BAND
Admission: $3.00, $2.00, $1.00
The Performance Start at 9.15 p.m.

APOLLO THEATRE
MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 10th & 11th
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN — THE MIRTH-MAKER — IN

"THE LAMB"
One of the latest Triangle releases just received
FIVE REELS OF GRIPPING INTEREST
Everybody knows Duggie—the man that shares with Chaplin the honor of being the greatest film artist in the world today—and his salary ! ! !
THIS IS ONE OF HIS "HEAPS OF SMILES" PICTURE
Pathe's American Gazette
"THE FEATHERED NEST"
A soft downy two reeler with plenty of good fun
Time and Prices as Usual — Book at Robinson's
THURSDAY NEXT
GLADYS HULETTE — IN — "Post-And-Pans-Peggy"
The Apollo Favorit
Monday 9th June, 1919, at 3:30 p.m.
Matinee: Fanny Ward - - - - - - - Fanny Ward
in
"THE NARROW PATH"

ANOTHER SENSATION AT THE APOLLO — Tonight Tonight
EVERY SEAT IN THE HOUSE SOLD OUT MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
MABEL "MICKEY" NORMAND
Coming: Monday, June 9th, 1919.
"THE LAMB"
in
Five Reels of gripping intensity starring Douglas Fairbanks, the Grossmith of America.
Tonight MABEL will run her last race at the Apollo, but leaving behind her fond memories that will not soon be dimmed. See her in this her last and greatest picture.
CROWDED HOUSES—ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES—RECORD BOOKINGS
Did you see her? If not, get in with the crowd and book today.
Matinee, Today 3.30 p.m. "Mickey." Monday, June 9th, 1919, at 3.30 p.m. MATINEE, FANNY WARD——FANNY WARD in "THE NARROW PATH"
Coming: Monday, June 9th, 1919.
"THE LAMB"
in
Five Reels of gripping intensity starring Douglas Fairbanks, the Grossmith of America.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta,** will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wahrf on **Monday, June 9,** at about 12 o'clock middnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hwahlee,** tons 1,151, Captain ———, will leave on **Monday, June 9,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin,** Captain J. R. 'Milligan, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo,** tons 3,926, Captain Findelson will leave on **Tuesday, June 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, June 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the Fench Bund on **Wednesday, June 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru,** Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, June 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho,** tons 2868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, June 12,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, June 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY.—The Steamer **Tungwah,** Captain FG Sewbery, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah,** Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi,** Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, June 8,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, June 9,** at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & Swire,** Agents., Frenen Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin,** Captain H. P. Hope, will leave on **Tuesday, June 10,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, June 12,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru,** Captain **Y. Fukami,** will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 14,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at——on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SINGAPORE via MANILA.—The Str. Arabia Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, June 18.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru,** Captain S. Yamaue, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 24,** ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinkong,** Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chihli,** Captain F. McGarity, will leave on **Sunday, June 8,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 10,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.— The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsugaki will be dedspatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 17,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin** Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN.** KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration S.S. **Kwangping,** will despatch on **Tuesday, June 10.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Indo Maru,** Captain S. Arai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Sunday, June 8,** at 6 a.m. cargo fully booked. **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru,** Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Wednesday, June 18.** For Freight plece apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	12	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	12	— San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co,
July	10	— Seattle	West Munham	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	13	— San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
June	14	— Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	17	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June	21	— San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June	21	— New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
June	27	— Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	27	— Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	29	— San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	5	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July	5	— San Francisco	Kaiyei Maru	Jap.	D. & Co.
July	8	— New York	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
July	12	— Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	15	— San Francisco	Cardareta	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	15	— Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. Co.
July	19	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	24	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	25	— Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	2	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	7	— San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	9	— Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	16	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9	— San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June	11	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	11	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
———	——	— Kobe and Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	—	— Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	14	— Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	14	— Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	17	— N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	18	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	20	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June	21	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
———	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	8	— London	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
June	9	— Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	15	— London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	19	— Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June	20	— London	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	22	— London	Glenapp	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	23	— London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	26	— London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	—	— London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	—	— Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July	3	— Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	3	— Bombay	Danera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
July	3	— London	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
July	10	— London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July	17	— Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July	23	— Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	24	— London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July	30	— London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	—	— London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July	—	— London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	8	— Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	8	— Amoy	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	8	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	8	9.00* Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	9	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June	9	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
June	10	5.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	10	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	10	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
June	11	— Amoy & Swatow	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	11	9.00* S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	12	D.L. Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	16	— Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	28	— Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
June	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co,
June	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNI GHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
West Vaca (Cargo only)	June 12	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Colombia	July 26
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June 20

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Mar.	16	—	Mituku Mar	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	20	—	Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr.	6	— Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr.	8	— Hongkong	Castlefield	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	22	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	W. & Co.
May	10	— New York, etc.	St. Mihiel	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	12	— San Francisco	Korsnaes	Br.	D. & Co.
May	13	— Japan	Toyo Maru	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	13	— River Ports	Javary	Jap.	
May	15	— Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	
May	15	— Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	17	—	Tenri Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	22	— Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	23	— San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	23	— Japan	Kohsho Maru	Jap.	
May	24	—	Senzan Maru	Jap.	
May	25	— Hankow	Melan	Am.	Socony.
May	25	— Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	25	— Japan	Asaka M.	Jap.	
May	26	— Japan	Dainikaio M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	26	—	Akiba Maru	Jap.	
May	26	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
May	30	— London Ports	Glenapp	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May	13	— Chinwangtao	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	1	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	1	—	Ryusei Maru	Br.	A. P. Co.
June	3	— Japan	Enshu Maru	Jap.	
June	3	— Japan, etc.	West Munham	Am.	R.D. Co.
June	3	— Japan	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	3	— Hongkong	Liverpool M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	4	— Japan	Aishima Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
June	4	— Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	O.Thoresen
June	5	— Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	5	— Keelung	Fukuri M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	5	— Japan	Rokko Maru	Jap.	
June	5	— Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	5	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	6	— Japan	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
June	6	— River ports	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	6	— River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	6	— Japan	Taiten Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
June	6	— Tsingtau	Kokai Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June	7	—	Brodmead	Br.	
June	7	— Wuhu	Sanbashi Maru	Jap.	S.T.Co.
June	7	— Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	7	— Hongkong	Taishun	Br.	B. & S.
June	7	— Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	T.&E.L. Co.
June	7	— River ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	7	— River ports	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June	7	— River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June	7	— River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June	7	— River ports	Taohang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	7	—	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
June	7	— Japan	Matsura Maru	Jap.	
June	7	— Japan	Fuku Maru	Jap.	
June	7	— Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ANDES MARU	15,000	S. Kamiashi,	June 16	June 18

FOR MARSEILLES

*INDO MARU	10,000	S. Arai,	May 31	June 8

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito.	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi.	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CHICAGO MARU	12,000	S. Yamane,	June 23	June 24

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	June 15	June 17

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	2,000	Y. Fukami,	June 11	June 13

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 29, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6. 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.
Telephone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st
S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	7th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
TAMBA MARU	12,500	T. Sekine,	June 23
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	July 7

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	June 11
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	June 17
WAKANOURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. D. Aoshima,	June 20

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	June 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	June 14
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	June 18
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	June 21

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	June 14

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidza,	July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19 50
23.45	11.12		. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24 00	11.25		. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	21.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	13.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220		:				8.
6.00	22 25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3 49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12 48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchow	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		:				10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13 20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0.	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchong-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.36	16.40	9.30	d. Linchong a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$635 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. [illegible]
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$440 S.
North China	Tls. 220
Union of Canton ...	Hk. 192½ x R
Yangtsze	$245 B. [S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$141
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref....	$150
"Shell"	195/-
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 36 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$151 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 96 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$92 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 262½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 180 B.
Oriental	Tls. 85 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 183 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 32 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 12½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$153 B.
Green Island	$7.45 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5 B.
Weeks	$11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Chong	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 6.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 24
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 22
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 74½
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 155

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No, Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M.S. E. of Asia ....June 14

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru June 10

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. June 9
Per R.A.T. s.s. Justin.....June 14

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Nera .....June 20

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Yokohama M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
London, via Hongkong	do	..	..	..	..	16.00	15.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Tomorrow.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Koonshing	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tientsin	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok.....	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 10.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kwongsang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy and Swatow	Chinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Kwongsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, June 11.							
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton..	do	22.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Japan & America	Kasuga Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	2.
Japan & America	Omi Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	5.00	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	Omi M.	..	..	..	..	5.00	..
Thursday, June 12.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, June 14.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Asia	..	20.30	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America, via Moji..	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	11.00	10.30
Monday, June 16.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30

† Parcels only.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous nigha's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	———		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
1 C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B V I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O D	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
Y P D	May 12		Bee	Br. gun-boat
8 P	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
Y P D	May 24		Samar	Am. gun-boat
Y P D	June 2		Comdr. Behring	Rus. gun-boat
2 C	June 5		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
9 P	June 6		Saga	Jap. gun-boat

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June	7 —	River ports	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June	7 —	River ports	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
June	7 —	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
June	7 —	Wuhu	Siangtan	Br. B. & S.
June	7 —	Hankow	Tsearntah 2	Jap. CI & EL Co.
June	7 —	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June	7 —	Tsingtau	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June	7 —		Ranella	Br. A. P. Co.
June	7 —		Yusang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June	7 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June	8 —	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June	8 3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R. V. F.
June	910.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
June	10 D.L.	Newchwang	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
June	10 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June	10 —	Tientsin	Kwangping	Chi. K.M.A.
June	10 —	Dairen and Tsingtau	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June	14 D.L.	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br. B. & S.

Shipping Items

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sulyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, which sailed from Shanghai on May, 19, may be expected to arive at Bombay next Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday and may be expected to arrive today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and may be expected to arrive today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will leave for Dairen direct on Tuesday. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at nine o'clock in the morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay, was due leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday and will leave for London and ports tomorrow.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will sail for Vladivostok via Nagasaki this afternoon and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at three o'clock.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya was expected to leave London for Shanghai via Suez last Thursday.

The B.A.T. s.s. Justin, with a big mail from the States, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Seattle on June 14.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. M. C. Smith, R. B. Moorehead.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. J. Sinclair.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Tsingtau: Messrs. R. Henckel, V. Hoaben, G. W. Jefferey.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Poons and 2 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. C. Slanges, Miss Francisco.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow: Misses Milwitch, E. Schultz, Mr. Y. Lee.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Messrs. Bellias, Traford, Toeg, Wedderburn.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping from Chinwangtao: Mr. Peakman.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, June 10, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.S. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

Saturday, June 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.S. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on June 3, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	14-16
Pomfret	,,	14-16
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	25-30
Soles	,,	14-16
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	50-90
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Quail	,,	20-22
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	,,	none
Bananas	,,	10-12
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	6-8
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Feeboes	,,	8-10
Plums	,,	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	,,	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	10-12
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	,,	5-6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	,,	3-4
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.40
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	,,	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.15
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	,,	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

When you go for a walk in the country round Shanghai

just picture to yourself what that countryside will look like in a few years from now.

Where there are now green fields and trees will be streets and shops, mills and factories, and all the activities of an ever-growing city.

WHY NOT TURN THIS FACT TO YOUR ADVANTAGE?

If you would like to learn about the price of land NOW, and what your profits are likely to be if you buy some as an investment, call at our office.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD. REAL ESTATE — ARCHITECTS — INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

(D)

Business and Official Notices

Municipal Notification
No. 2624.

(TRANSLATION)

Taking advantage of the campaign to secure the Boycott of Japanese goods, agitators and disorderly persons, who have no concern for the welfare of China, or of the residents of this Settlement, are endeavouring to foment trouble to suit their own ends preying upon peaceful merchants and residents.

It has therefore become necessary for the Council to take drastic action to preserve the peace and good order of the Settlement and to protect peaceful residents and merchants from the violence of such disorderly persons.

Warning is accordingly given:

1.—That the distribution of handbills of an inflamatory character and the exhibition of flags bearing characters which furnish a direct incitement to disorder, are prohibited. Contravention of this prohibition will be punished without the least leniency.

2.—That no credence should be given to rumours which are designed to stir up animosity and foment trouble. Several such rumours have been brought to the notice of the Council and upon investigation, have been found to be utterly baseless. The authors of, and those spreading such rumours will, upon detection, be punished without the least leniency.

3.—That the assembling of crowds in the streets of the Settlement will not be permitted. Those who have no legitimate business to attend to should not loiter on the streets or mix with the agitators and loafers who are bent on provoking trouble. During the evenings all peaceful residents should remain at Home. The Council will not be responsible for any injury or damage that may be sustained by any person contravening this order and advice.

Shopkeepers and merchants are advised to re-open to public business and in case of any intimidation to enforce the closing of their shops or places of business to report the same immediately to the nearest Police Station with a statement of the circumstances in detail, whereupon their assailants will be arrested and brought before the Court and severely punished without the least leniency.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

By Order
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Rooms,
Shanghai, June 6, 1919.
23922

SEND 75 DOLLARS
FOR A RELIABLE TYPEWRITER
Smith Premier or Remington
Also Cheaper Machines
Packed and Delivered Shanghai
Write for Bargain List S.D.P.
British Ribbons and Carbons at Trade Prices.
TAYLORS, 74, CHANCERY LANE,
London, W.C. 2, England.

NOTICE

We regret to inform our Customers and the General Public that, owing to the embargo placed on the Export of Butter by the Australian Government, we are out of stock of "DAISY" BRAND Butter. We are, however, able to supply our "MEADOW" BRAND which is an excellent first-grade Fresh Butter, now obtainable from all leading Storekeepers, in one-lb. pats.

GEDDES & CO., LTD.
IMPORTERS
5, Peking Road Tel. C. 346

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES
55th MEETING
7th and 9th June, 1919.
(Saturday and Monday)
1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m.
Daily, sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS:—$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—2.10 p.m. 2.25 p.m. 2.40 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
23908

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Shanghai to Mokanshan via S.H.N.R. in 12½ Hours

BOOKING: Through tickets, single and return, including rail, launch and sedan chair may be booked from Shanghai North and Shanghai South Stations to Mokanshan on and from the 15th June until 15th September, 1919.

Passengers from other Stations may book rail tickets to Konzenchiao, where launch and sedan chair ticket can be obtained for Mokanshan.

DATE OF AVAILABILITY: single journey tickets will be available for two days; and return tickets up to 15th September, 1919.

FARES: Train fare plus $5.00 each adult and $3.50 each child under 12 years old for launch and chair charges.

Outward trains leave Shanghai North at 7.35 a.m., Shanghai South at 7.45 a.m. and homeward train leaves Konzenchiao at 2.00 p.m.

For further PARTICULARS apply to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North. Telephone No. 900.

By Order,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.
23918

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.
LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draw out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.
To be obtained from local agent
Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New Ft. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Klangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
23886

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 18

HIRANO WATER
Reynell's
AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS
PURITY
GUARANTEED
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

A Good Lunch
nicely and quickly served at
SULLIVANS CANDY STORE
11.30 until 2 p.m.
(excepting Sunday)

FOR SALE

A curious Porcelain Vase, made in the "Sung" Dynasty, nine inches in height, five colours like Jade, engraved with eighteen kinds of Idols and a Dragon-Head. For particulars and inspection, please apply to The Yah Da Heng, Dong Woo Lee, Ningpo Road, Shanghai.
協大亨同和里
23829

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	*Cause No. 751*
ABAGAIL A. SUTTERLE,	*Estate No. 284*
Deceased.	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 18, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. SUTTERLE,
Administrator,
24-A, Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.
May 18, 1919.
23619

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	*Cause No. 778*
IRENE MURRAY,	*Estate No. 294*
Deceased.	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 25, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Administrator,
2, Klukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.
May 25, 1919.
23715

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, three or four rooms with all modern conveniences, centrally located, ground or 1st floor, for professional offices. Apply at once to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.
23909 J. 8

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.
23834

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 21

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK?
Here is a
NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
(Model No. 3)

of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6¾-in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. Two color ribbon, backspacer, easy removal of typebars, etc.
Complete with Carrying Case
and a One-Year Guarantee
For Mx. $75.00
The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models in fact, a great little machine.
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Phone: Central 4778
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Cable Add. Mackbane

ANNOUNCEMENT
Sawyer, Candee & Co., Inc.
20-22 Broad St., New York
beg to announce the opening of a branch office in Shanghai.
IMPORTERS OF PIECE GOODS,
METALS, HEAVY CHEMICALS,
ANILINE DYES, ETC., ETC.
EXPORTERS OF CHINESE PRODUCE
Sawyer, Candee & Co., Inc.
6-B Kiangse Road
Shanghai
Telephone: Central 1628
Cable address: "Sawcanco" Shanghai

THE
Chinese Benevolent Association
On account of the closing of the stores in Shanghai and consequent upset to business, we have decided to
POSTPONE
the Drawing Date for One Week
Instead of June 8th. it will take place on June 15th.
23929

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front rooms and back rooms to let. Very good table. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished large and small rooms with board, every convenience. Centrally located. Terms moderate.

TO LET with board, for immediate occupation, a large comfortable newly furnished room. All modern comforts, telephone, garage, tennis and stables. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, well-furnished room, bathroom attached, verandah, facing south, no board. Central, 9 Ezra Road.
23892

WELL-furnished bedroom with bathroom and verandah attached to let in private family in the Central district. Breakfast can be arranged for. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.
23921 J. 10

FOUR ROOMED HOUSE in Yangtzepoo District—Rental Tls. 33 per month. Present tenant wishes to sell furniture and fittings. Price very reasonable. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.
23923 J. 8

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms in private family, every conveniences. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.
23912 J. 8

NICE furnished room, with bathroom, to let in a French family, with board. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.
23902 J. 12

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an experienced stenographer (Eurasian). State previous experience and salary wanted to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.
23926 J. 14

SALESMAN WANTED (American or British), one with knowledge of office machines and supplies, good position and excellent prospects for right man. Apply, giving experience, to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.
23905 J. 8

WANTED, young Eurasian man as general office assistant; must have previous commercial experience and knowledge of bookkeeping. State reference and salary required, to Box No. 298, THE CHINA PRESS.
23890 J.10

STENOGRAPHER WANTED: Experienced steno-typist wanted by American firm. Good salary and prospects. Apply by letter to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.
23788

WANTED, capable foreign foreman, with complete experience in the manufacture of high-class cigarettes. Good salary for suitable applicant. Reply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.
23774 J.8

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE TEACHER will give Mandarin lessons to foreigners. Moderate terms. Time to suit. Apply to C. C. Wu, 75 Sing Zung Lee, Paoshan Road.
23895 J.8

CHINESE teacher is willing to give Mandarin lessons to foreigners. Also understands little English and French. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.
23740 J. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET for the season, a tennis lawn in fine condition, same situated in Western district. For particulars, apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.
23901 J. 12

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT
SUMMER, 1919
$250 to Tls 600
Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.
23656

FURNISHED HOUSE to let in French-town from 1st August to end February or March; five rooms, two bathrooms, attic, telephone, garden. Tls. 70 per month. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.
23916 J. 10

TO LET, furnished, six-roomed house, good lawn, Tls. 110 for six weeks after middle of July to first week in Sept. Bubbling Well. Please apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.
23893

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.
23839

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
23831

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
23832

SITUATIONS WANTED

A Philippine Captain, with extended experience in the Philippine coastal trade, desires position in capacity of Captain or Chief Officer in China trade. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.
23925 J. 11

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper, with many years' experience in banking and mercantile houses, open for engagement. Willing to start at small salary. Apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.
23903

CAPABLE American wishes position as foreman or overseer. Willing and hard worker. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.
23919 J. 8

ACCOUNTANT of long experience, with thorough knowledge of general office work, seeks position. First-class references. Please apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.
23891 J.11

A HUSTLING American, about to leave for home, is open for a contract to return towards the end of the year. Would make a first-class salesman or manager. Speaks Chinese fluently. Address to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.
23834 J.10

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Marmon 1913, model 34 Roadster, with extra wire wheel and tyre. Perfect running condition. Demonstration by appointment. Apply to Stirling Fessenden, Administrator of the Estate of Irene Murray.
23928 J. 11

FOR SALE, Ford 1917 model car, reasonable terms. Always driven by owner. In good condition. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Remington typewriter, very cheap, in excellent condition. May be seen at 246 Rue de Siemen.
23904 J. 8

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Rd.
23885

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, June 8, 1919

Why Apes are Probably the Only Animals that Can Think

Interesting Tests Between the Biggest and Most Intelligent Chimpanzee in Captivity and the "Ape Man" in the Ringling-Barnum and Bailey Circus Confirm the Conclusions That Scientists Had Already Made from Studying Brains of Other Animals

CAN the apes think, and, if so, how much?

This question is of more serious importance to manking than merely the settling of a dry scientific problem.

If the ape can be taught to THINK he can be taught to WORK. And if he can be made to work he can do the drudgery of the world.

Much of the necessary work of the world like sweeping streets, shovelling coal, digging ditches, weeding cultivated crops and picking fruit could be done by apes. They are big enough and strong enough. In fact, some success has already been achieved by Prof. James R. Leamon, the distinguished British naturalist, in making apes pick cocoanuts, pluck chickens, geese and ducks and operate simple mechanical appliances.

Whether the higher monkeys, properly called apes, have a glimmering of the divine reasoning faculty of man is one of the most interesting problems now absorbing the attention of science and as already explained, the question has a very practical side to it.

The evidence in favor of the apes is much stronger than most people would expect.

It happens that just now in the circus in Madison Square Garden a curious thing has occurred. The Ringling Brothers Circus combined with the Barnum and Bailey Circus and thus brought together the largest and most intelligent chimpanzee in captivity and a negro native of Gaboon, Africa, who is of the very lowest type of human intelligence. Sally, the chimpanzee, belongod to one circus and the African "Ape Man" belonged to the other.

When the two great shows joined Sally met the "Ape Man" and they seemed to recognize in each other a common level of intelligence. The attention of some scientific investigators was drawn to this curious fact and arrangements were made for some very interesting tests, some of which have already been made and indicate that the ape, Sally, has a better mental equipment than her friend the "Ape Man."

Among the distinguished scientists who have recently been looking into the ape mind are Professor Robert Mearns Yerkes, of Harvard University, and Dr. Henry Jones Mulford, of Buffalo.

In the first place, it should be understood that the scientists have not been able to find proof that the other animals below the apes, even the most intelligent of them, such as the cat, horse and dog, have the slightest power to think in the human sense. Their actions are merely automatic responses to external stimuli, guided by instinct, habit and experience. They cannot reason or deliberate. It must be admitted, however, that they solve some rather difficult problems by their instinctive, responsive "trial and error" methods. The cat, for instance, always finds out quickly how to open a door, when the operation does not require a real hand.

With regard to the ape the case is essentially different. Science has accepted as proved that man is descended from an apelike animal and that the existing apes, of which the chimpanzee is the highest species, are in a sense our cousins.

Science now looks more and more into the ape's brain and body and finds his resemblance to man remarkably close, going much deeper than the very striking external resemblance. The chimpanzee has the same kind of nervous system and brain as man, although there are important differences of development in the latter. There is, for instance, no differentiation of function between the right and left halves of an ape's brain. The ape is not right-handed or left-handed, but right or left is just the same to him.

Dr. A. W. Campbell, of the Royal Society of London, has found that the cellular and the fibre structure of the cerebral centres in man's brain are practically duplicated in the chimpanzee's brain, the difference between the two being merely one of degree.' The chimpanzee brain, mainly an animal brain one-third the size of the man's brain, has neither the area nor the development of the other.

In the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology Professors Leyton and Sherrington, describing experiments in brain localization upon man-like apes, state that the motor responses induced by electric currents to the ape brain are very varied, approaching the movements of man in number and far more than those obtained from the dog or the macaque, a species of monkey considered intelligent.

The chimpanzee then has the same kind of sensory nerves as man leading from his fingers, his toes, his eyes, his ears, etc., to his brain. The nerves pass through the base of the brain—the medulla oblongata—and thence to the motor areas in the back part of the brain, which are practically identical in this ape and the human brain.

But from the motor areas in man the nerve fibres pass on to our higher centres, where all the higher operations of man's mind are performed—his reasoning, his will to act, his moral conceptions, his love, his memory, his religious feelings, his love of art and beauty, his patriotism and so forth.

There is no proof that the lower animals below the ape act otherwise than automatically. They do not reason or reflect. It is the distinguishing quality of man's mind that he can receive and store up impressions, deliberate upon them, reason about them and decide on a course of action to be carried out at any future time.

Has the ape any of this reasoning power? The latest investigations indicate that it alone of the animals possesses reasoning power to a certain degree, and that some human beings are so far below the normal and a few apes so far above the normal of their species that they are practically equal in mental power, if, indeed, the ape is not superior.

This view has received considerable support from the observations of scientists upon the wonderful chimpanzee Sally and her little human companion, "the wild man of Gaboon," who are now exciting the interest of crowds of visitors in New York's big Madison Square Garden where the Ringling Brothers and the Barnum and Bailey shows have combined as already stated.

All the facts observed indicate that Sally is above her companion in the higher functions of intelligence. She answers to her name with alacrity, not indeed a remarkable proof of intelligence, but her male companion answers to no name and has never had a real one. To call his attention it is necessary to grunt. He is known as "the ape man."

He is a member of a pygmy tribe from the Gaboon country on the west coast of Africa, north of the Congo. The tribe from which he comes is thought to number about 150 and to be near extinction. He weighs 150 pounds, is five feet in height, wears a No. 5 shoe and has an unusually large mouth. The weight of his teeth is twice that of the civilized man. Because of this and the size of his mouth it is believed that he represents the stage of development in which man used the mouth and teeth in fighting. The teeth are spread widely apart.

The ape man wears a necklace made from the finger bones of the gorilla. This is supposed to give him unusual strength. The skull of a sacred white monkey is suspended from the necklace in the belief that this keeps him free from harm. His tribe say that if harm does come to the wearer of a sacred monkey skull it means there is a witch among them. Some member of the tribe is then condemned to death.

His native language is thought to consist of about 150 words. His memory is excellent, but his power of reasoning is very poor, practically non-existent. He is, for instance, wholly incapable of comprehending "the day after to-morrow." He cannot count above three. As he lacks all conception of time, he has no idea as to his age, but it is believed that he is about fifty years old. When a broom is given him the ape man will, under instructions, very willingly sweep a floor, but if not watched he will, after clearing away the dirt, carefully sweep it back again, spreading it about as he originally found it. He is not easily crossed and on the whole extremely good-natured.

He has words for "father" and "mother," but he does not appear to distinguish between them. He knows what a child is, but he has no conception of a relationship as distant as "cousin."

Now let us see how the chimpanzee Sally compares with this ape man. She is the largest chimpanzee now in captivity in this country. She comes from the same locality in Africa as the ape man. The weight of her teeth is approximately the same as his. As is the case with all chimpanzees, her ears are abnormally large, a development brought about because these animals must be constantly alert against their natural enemy, the leopard.

Sally is about thirteen years old, is four feet eight inches in height and wears a No. 6 shoe. She weighs 140 pounds. As the lungs of the chimpanzee have but a single lobe it is only with the greatest care that these animals are kept alive away from the torrid regions. On this account great care must be taken to protect their health. A strict diet is enforced, and this is supposed to exclude peanuts, candies and such delicacies commonly offered to the captive monkey.

And just here is the place to mention some of the most remarkable proofs of her human intelligence. Excellent observers consider that her actions evidence reasoning power, deliberation and reflection.

When a visitor hands Sally a piece of candy, she immediately passes it on to her keeper in obedience to orders she has received. But if possible she will keep a piece of the sweetmeat concealed in the palm of her hand. This generally happens when there is more than one piece of the candy or it is soft.

When her keeper accuses her of doing this she will hold out the palm of her empty hand for his inspection, as if to prove that she has kept nothing. Here appears to be proof of reasoning power of a rather high order, considerably beyond that possessed by the ape man.

A box containing ten marbles was given to Sally, and she was allowed to play with them for a day. The box was then taken from her and two of the marbles removed. When it was again handed to her Sally picked up the eight marbles, counted them and looked around for the missing ones.

This indicated considerable arithmetical ability—the power to count up to eight, to add and to subtract. It was certainly far beyond that of the ape man, who cannot count above three.

When a number of different colored balloons are placed before her she will always choose the red, if there is one.

In the jungle the pygmies and the chimpanzees are poor friends, but when the men go leopard hunting the apes put themselves on their side, meaning that they are fighting a common enemy. The apes act as scouts, giving warning of the nearness of a leopard by uttering a peculiar note that is easily understood by the little negroes.

When the scientists compared the heads of the man and the ape they found many points in favor of the latter. The shape of the top of the head is admittedly an index of intelligence. The man of good intelligence has, as a rule, a large head above the ear, with a high forehead and a marked development at the back.

Sally's top head is considerably larger than [illegible]'s and the development at [illegible] is decidedly larger and better.

Sally's facial expression is far more suggestive of intellect and deliberation than the ape man's. Her face is serious and almost solemn. The ape man, on the other hand, has a peculiarly brutish expression. His lips are thick and wide to a degree that is nearly inhuman.

How near the ape brain comes to the human brain is suggested by Dr. Henry Jones Mulford, of Buffalo, in a recent interesting paper on "The Human Mind" in the American Journal of Psychology. He regards the ape brain as in a stage of evolution through which man has passed, and puts the ape on a level with the feebleminded man.

"The area in the chimpanzee brain corresponding to the so-called thought area in the man brain has the same cellular structure," he says. "The cells carry the same characteristics and follow the same arrangement, but they are fewer, in number and lack in development; this thought area in the chimpanzee, while it is present, is very primitive."

Professor Robert Mearns Yerkes, professor of psychology in Harvard University, and one of the greatest students of animal behavior in the country, has gone further than Dr. Mulford in ascribing reasoning power to the ape. He has given strong support to the conclusions that Sally is a better thinker than the ape man.

Professor Yerkes reports how he watched a young orang-utan named Julius for months at an experiment station. Julius was placed in a cage with a banana suspended from the roof, which he needed very much because he was hungry, but which he could not possibly reach by stretching his arm or jumping up.

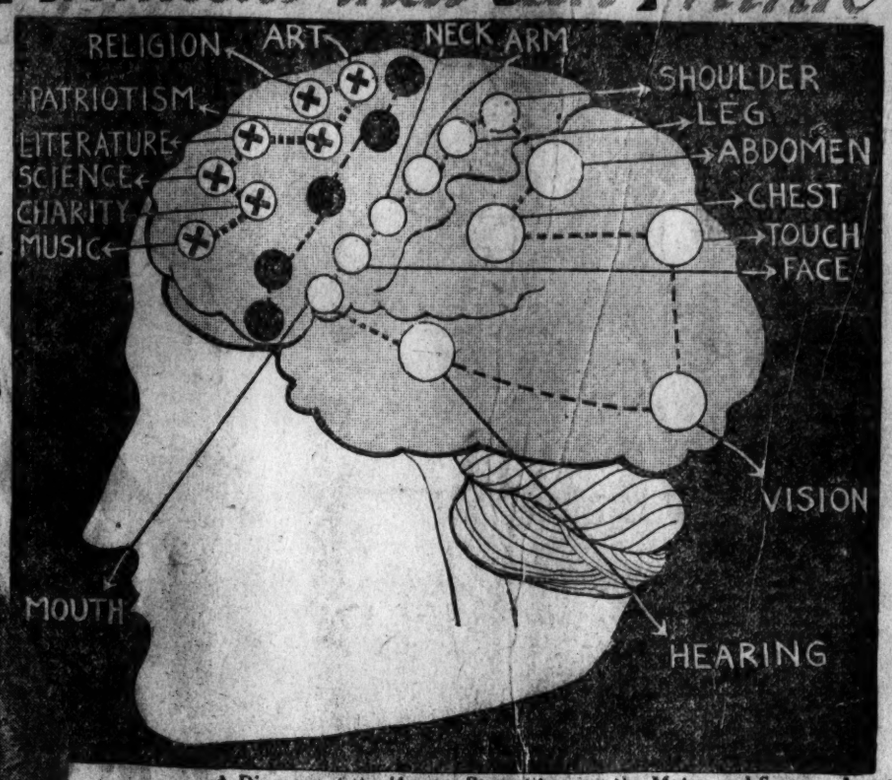
Julius looked about and found three boxes scattered around, which he placed one on top of the other until he was able to grasp the banana. In this he gave evidence of reasoning and calculating power of an advanced order. It required many days and different attempts before he was successful in reaching the banana.

"Despite all that has been written concerning the intelligent behavior of the orang-utan," writes Professor Yerkes, "I was amazed by Julius's behavior this morning, for it was far more deliberate and apparently reflective as well as more persistently directed toward the goal than I had anticipated. I had looked for sporadic attempts to obtain the banana with speedy discouragement and such fluctuations of attention as would be exhibited by a child of two to four years. But in less than ten minutes Julius made at least ten obvious and well directed attempts to reach the food. There were also wanderings, efforts to obtain aid from the experimenter, and varied attempts to escape from the cage."

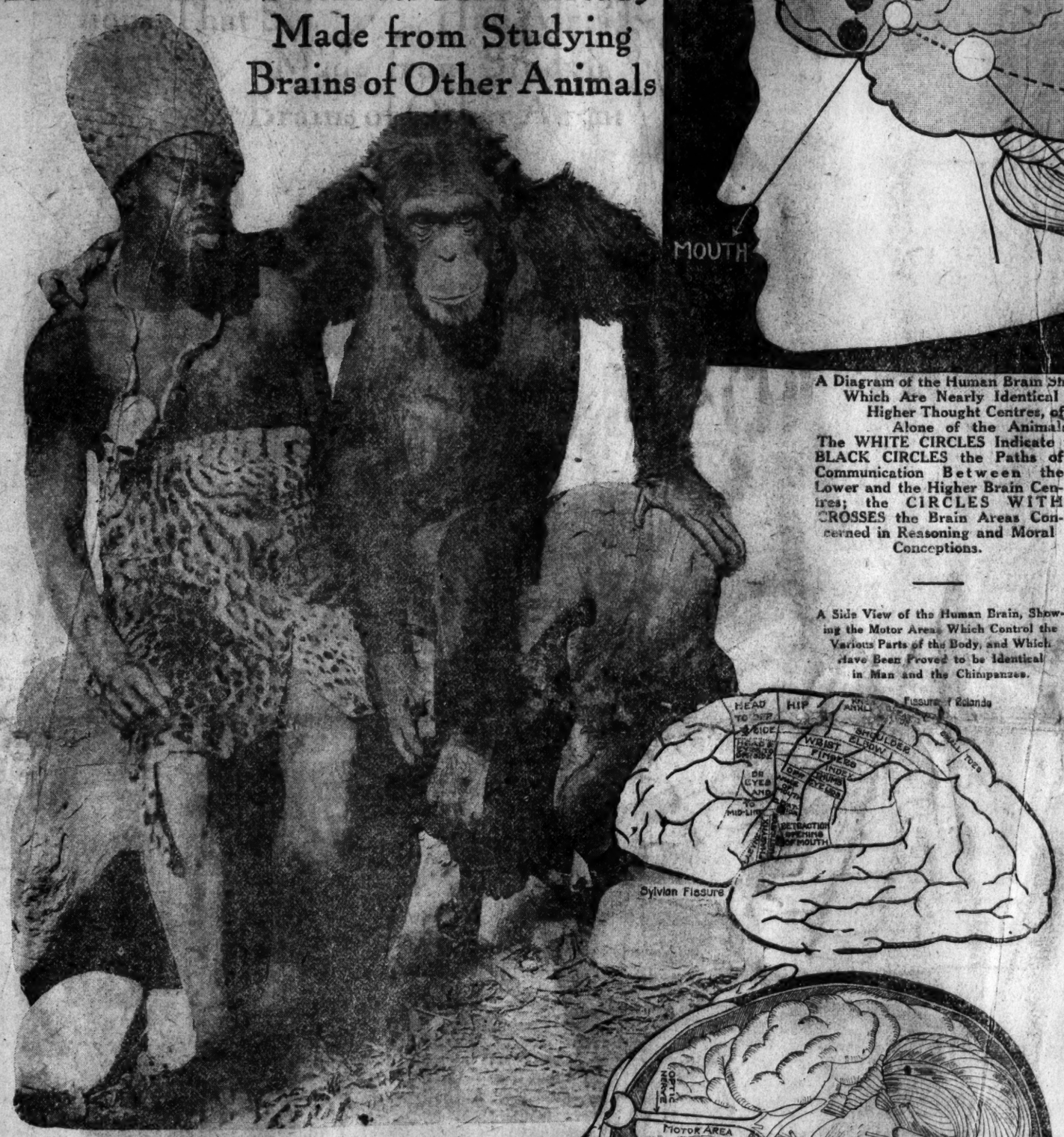
Other experiments confirmed Julius's mental ability. A narrow box, eight feet long, was constructed, open at both ends and too narrow to permit Julius to crawl through. A stick as long as the box was also left in the cage. A piece of banana was placed near each end of the box where Julius could reach it with his hand and a piece in the middle of the box where he could not reach it with his hand.

Having eaten the two bananas which were within his reach, Julius paid some attention to the one in the centre beyond his reach. He rattled the box about a little, but not being very hungry, he gave up the attempt.

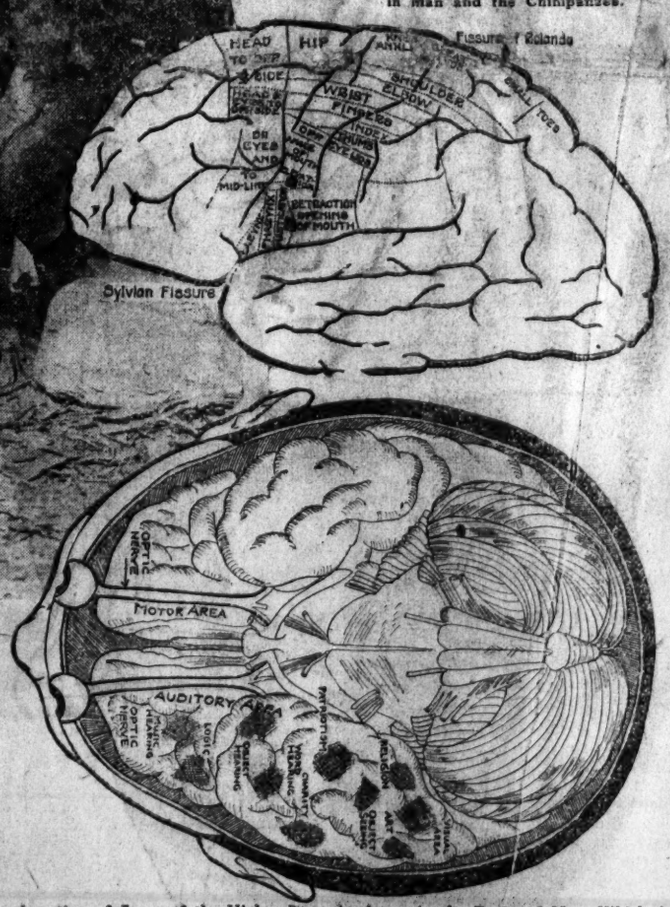
Two days later, when hungry, he quickly seized the stick, pushed the banana out of the box and ate it.



A Diagram of the Human Brain Showing the Motor and Sensory Areas, Which Are Nearly Identical in Man and the Ape, and the Higher Thought Centres, of Which It Is Believed the Ape Alone of the Animals Possesses Some Trace. The WHITE CIRCLES Indicate the Motor and Sensory Areas; the BLACK CIRCLES the Paths of Communication Between the Lower and the Higher Brain Centres; the CIRCLES WITH CROSSES the Brain Areas Concerned in Reasoning and Moral Conceptions.



A Very Instructive Photograph of Sally, the Largest and Brightest Chimpanzee, and an African Native of Very Primitive Intelligence, from the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Combined Circus at Madison Square Garden. Scientific Experiments Show That This Ape Has a Rather Better Mind Than His Human Competitor in the Tests.



Location of Some of the Higher Thought Areas in the Brain of Man, Which Are Reached by Minute Nerve Fibres That Have Already Passed Through the Lower Centres. Experiments Show That the Ape Alone of the Animals Has a Similar Extension of the Nerve Fibres. The Lower Animals Do Not Possess the Convolutions of the Brain Shown Here.

A Side View of the Human Brain, Showing the Motor Areas Which Control the Various Parts of the Body, and Which Have Been Proved to be Identical in Man and the Chimpanzee.

EARLY SUMMER EVENING GOWNS

by Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Girlish Gown of Taffeta Over Lace. ("Lucile" Model)

Mid-Spring Creation in Black Embroidered Net. ("Lucile" Model)

A Charming New Evening Gown of Chiffon Over Satin—"Love's Twilight." ("Lucile" Model)

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

light weight and exceeding richness of color and general effect. They are worn higher at the neck and shoulders than for ten or more years.

The large right-hand figure is a graceful gown of chiffon in pale colors, over satin of lightest texture. The skirt is not only longer than usual, but considerably fuller about the ankles. The sleeves are of the butterfly type. From the shoulders depends a long train of the net. Bands of light satin of irregular lengths are arranged in flat, long parallel lines upon the net, from the shoulders to the knees. The belt of net is flat and narrow. Three flowers surrounded by fur adorn the corsage and front drapery. I have given to this creation the name "Love's Twilight."

The lower left-hand figure is a creation in black embroidered net. It is draped in shawl-like effect at the back. The drapery falls from the shoulders. The front drapery is drawn up slightly at the waist line on the left side. The bodice is of heavily embroidered silk, semi-loose and finished with a fold sloping toward the waist line on the right.

The upper left-hand figure is a girlish gown, "The Persian Rose," of taffeta over lace slip. Drapery in the form of deep flounces are of knee length in the back and fall to a longer point in front. The belt line is defined by a wide ruching of the taffeta. Striped silk forms the tight bodice. The sleeves and drapery of the bodice are of lace.

Sport Clothes Are Half The Game

By Sara Marshall Cook

New York.—The arrival of spring and the return of our victorious warriors bring renewed interest in all outdoor sports. Golf courses are alive with players, many of whom have been absent during these war years. Tennis courts are gay with pretty girls in bright colored sweaters and young lads just back from France.

There is a revival, too, of some old-fashioned sports. People have even taken to bicycle riding again. But most interesting of all is the coming back of archery, the sport that flourished in the days of "Merrie England." Everybody is learning to "string a bow." All this has given an impetus to sports clothes; and in them there is a welcome departure from the conservative tailor-made things of past seasons.

The sports waist, which formerly was a silk or linen shirt, and always tailor-made, has passed through many incarnations. Once it was born a smock, another time a batiste affair with fluffy frills to flutter around the neck and down the front of a Tuxedo-cut sweater of bright colored silk. This week I saw a frenchy little overblouse of sheer white net masquerading as a sports smock. You would never have known it as net at first glance because the material was so well camouflaged. A running stitch of bright green worsted was used to mark off its entire surface in inch squares, then about every third square was darned in solid with the green yarn. Around the waist went a narrow strip knitted of wool.

Some of the new sweaters are trying to be blouses, and from all appearances their masquerade is successful. They have taken unto themselves, too, the lines of the artist's smock, which appear in almost all sports waists, dresses and even suits.

The coats of some of the sports suits are like middy blouses. Leather colored duvetyn is used for one suit of this type. The sleeveless jacket opens at either side from the armhole to the waistline. Bands of gray angora embroidery are around the V-shaped neckline, across the bottom of the jacket, and they also finish the under arm openings.

French sweaters are of coarse fiber silk with a brand new feature in the sleeves. Hitherto the sleeves of all sweaters have been tight and hugged the wrists, but in these they are flowing. The fronts as well as the backs of these new sweaters have taken to adorning themselves with tassels of crinkly narrow ribbon, and sometimes they have bands of silk fringe inserted, and one wool sweater is trimmed with old-fashioned chintz.

Tricolette is used for many of this summer's country clothes. Straight-gathered skirts of this material have overblouses to match, either with or without sashes. These are embroidered in angora or ribbozine, which is a narrow silky braid.

From the house of Callot comes a suit in which two different colors of tricolette are cleverly used. The upper portion of the dress is champagne color featuring the lines of the smock or overblouse, while a slate-colored skirt is gridled low on the hips with a sash also of slate. One of the new long scarf collars matching the sash is stitched across the back of the neck and allowed to fall loosely, or it may be worn wrapped around the neck like a sweater scarf.

Callot also has made a remarkable sports cape of rose-colored tweed with a lining of pink and white peppermint striped silk. The long cloak has a shoulder cape like these worn by the West Point cadets, and from the back of this is swung a large hood lined with silk and draped to reveal this lining in an effective way.

Bidding the bottoms of sports skirts with velvet, or edging them with fringe, is a return to a very old-fashioned style. Usually the velvet binding matches the coat of the suit, which is always in contrast to the skirt. A suit that I saw featuring this finish had a skirt of large black and white checked moire taffeta. The seams were piped with black velvet and the bottom of the skirt was bound with it, and black velvet was used for the sleeveless coat.

Sports hats are now as always very simple. Often they are made from fabrics to match the costume with which they are worn. Silk hats are usually quilted, but some, like most linen ones, are embroidered.

Pongee is used for country clothes. Natural as well as dulls blue and coral are the favored colors.

Dressing On A Small Allowance

Absolutely necessary to all girls who have but little to spend upon dress is a neat skirt to be worn with jumpers, blouses, and knitted coats.

The skirt is a three-gored, high-waisted model, measuring the comfortable walking width of 1¾ yards at the hem, and gathered at the top. It has a lapped front seam, and a wide self-belt of the material, finished with buttons.

The blouse is cut with a plain back, which comes over the shoulders to take the front gathers. The fronts turn back as revers to expose a little vest, which, however, might be dispensed with and the fronts fastened somewhat higher. The sleeves are set into large armholes and gathered at the wrist to buttoned cuffs, while a small collar finishes the neck.

For the skirt 2½ yards of a 36 or 40in. wide material is needed, and for the blouse 2 yards of a 40in. or 3 yards of a 30in. wide fabric.

A pretty fashion of the hour are wreaths or posies of chiffon flowers. These are not cheap to buy, but if made at home out of oddments give quite an air to a simple hat or evening frock.

To evolve the flowers cut the scraps of chiffon or silk into straight pieces about 2 inches deep and not quite so wide. To made each petal take a piece of wire 4½in. long, double it to form a loop nearly an inch deep, then twist the ends. Fold the piece of chiffon, slip the wire loop between, bend the sides over to the back of the petal, and draw to the base, and firmly secure with a twist of wire. When you have made four petals like this, fasten them together, forming the center or stamens of loops of gold tinsel thread. The next stage is to wind the wire stem round closely with green silk or wool.

In order that the leaves may be intermingled with the flowers arrange a narrow loop of wire about 2 inches in depth, with a long stem at the base; then cut a strip of chiffon about 2 inches wide, double it lengthwise, slip the top of the long loop up into the fold near one end, then wind the other end round and round the wire looping till it is covered, after which attach it firmly at the base. Fasten the chiffon here and there up the wire also with a stitch or two, so that it will not slip.

To make the buds, cut small circles of chiffon, gather up round the outer edge and slip over a piece of cotton wool fixed to the top of a piece of doubled wire; secure the base of the chiffon tightly to the wire, then wind the stem round with wool or silk. The gold paint can be used for the tips of some of the petals and center of the buds, and gives a very charming finish.

Through The Shop Windows

"The first thing you must do," I advised the bride-elect, "is to make a list of the clothes you need, then price each item, and allow something for the inevitable sundries. The total, of course, will be more than you can afford—it always is. Then superfluities must be eliminated from this list. This done, we will take advantage of the next fine day and go shop-gazing, and thus learn not only what to buy but what not to buy, which is quite as important."

Sartorial Conclusions

So we started. We studied the shop-windows and the goods inside the shops and the people who were shopping and the people who lunched and tea-ed in the intervals of shopping, and we came to these conclusions:

Skirts

Skirts are short, but not exaggeratedly so, the prettiest reaching within about an inch of the ankles. Skirts are narrow and curve in slightly at the hem.

Many of the best tailor-made skirts have overlapped side fastenings and deep bands of the material buttoned or tied in a knot, in which case the ends of the sash are fringed.

Skirts of thin material are made with tunics cut up to the waist at either side, the underskirt being decidedly narrow, or they have knee-deep hems of some contrasting material, for example, a dress of flowered voile has a hem of plain voile.

Evening skirts are narrow, and, for young girls, short. Older women and married women wear trains—square or pointed. Panel effects, tunics, and draped skirts are equally popular.

Bodices

Semi-fitting bodices with belts or sashes well below the waist or entirely unbelted are smart. Some of these are reminiscent of a little boy's sailor blouse, others of mediaeval modes. Every effort is made to give a straight, slim boyish look to the figure.

This is all very well for the slim woman, but a fashion which must be followed with discretion by the—well, by those who are not slim.

Wool

The craze for wool is a marked feature of fashion. Woollen jumpers, coats, jumper dresses and woollen hats are on view, and very expensive they are—for which reason everyone is knitting them at home. Woollen embroideries appear on tailor-mades of the "dressed" order, and may now be bought by the yard.

Cloaks, Capes, And Shawls

All are in favor. Displays of Indian, Chinese, and Spanish shawls are made in some of the great dress houses. Fortunate is the woman who has inherited one of these treasures. Lace shawls have also come back to favor and are seen at dances, where, be it noted, they look their best when worn over very simple dresses of chiffon or satin in pale colors. Capes of blue and black satin, or of serge striped with braid, are chic, and like most other garments, costly.

Fans And Feathers

Fans are returning to favor, especially those made of feathers. Indeed, there is a great revival in the feather trade, and many of the smartest hats are trimmed with them. Sometimes they are curled, sometimes straight, and sometimes "glycerined," in which guise I like them least.

Underclothes

Never were they lovelier. The petticoat is again beloved and appears in stockinette, in satin, and in silk, and undoubtedly is prettiest when made like an elongated chemise with ribbon shoulder straps which button into place, and slots at the waist through which a ribbon is drawn to hold the garment in place.

Pale colored cristaline is a popular fabric for "undies," and some of the prettiest sets are of pink with hems of mauve or pale blue attached by silken stitchery or by a machine chain stitch.

We Return

Having arrived at these conclusions we sat drinking tea and eating cakes of pre-war fashion and watching energetic people dance. And then, worn out, the bride-elect produced her most attractive smiles in the hope of softening the stony heart of a taxicab man. But no. And so home in an omnibus!

Beautifying Barbara

By Mimosa

How a Plain Girl was Made Pretty

Barbara had always been considered the ugly duckling of the family, and certainly no one would have voted her attractive the day she called on me, and told me how tired she was of being classed amongst the dull and uninteresting women of her set.

To tell the truth Barbara had fallen in love, and was anxious, as she had never been before, to appear at her best. She wasn't a flapper; she was twenty-eight, but there were possibilities in her, and I promised her that if she would follow my advice carefully, she wouldn't recognise her own reflection in the mirror in a month's time.

Her Complexion

With a good complexion the plainest features look attractive, but Barbara's unfortunately left much to be desired. It was muddy, and there were blackheads around the nose and mouth, caused, I think, through using impure toilet soaps. For the dull muddy look I made her rub a little pure mercolised wax gently into the face and neck every night, leaving on the skin till the next morning. This very gently and imperceptibly peeled off all the dead, dull outer cuticle, leaving the fresh young complexion underneath, and giving her a skin as clear and fresh as a baby's. The blackheads were soon removed. A stymol tablet was dissolved in hot water, and the face bathed and gently dried. After two applications all signs of the blackheads had disappeared.

Beautifying Her Hair

Barbara had a fairly good head of hair, but it had been very much neglected. I don't know what she had shampooed it with, but it certainly wasn't the right stuff, for her hair was dull and lifeless without the bright lights it should have possessed, there was no wave in it, and it appeared to be falling out rather more than was natural.

So I made her get some stallax at the chemists, and give it a good shampoo. A stallax shampoo leaves the hair soft, silky and glossy, and no rinsing is necessary. After one shampoo a most marked improvement could be noticed, and by the time Barbara had used it three times, with an interval of a fortnight between each shampoo, you would not have recognised it as the same head of hair. Then to stop the fall I advised her to get two ounces of boranium, and mix it with water and a little Bay Rum. This she dabbed into the roots every night, and it not only stopped the fall, but gave the hair great vitality.

A Little Color to the Cheeks

Barbara is one of those girls who are much improved by a little color in the cheeks, but unfortunately she has none naturally. So I suggested that she should get some colliandum and apply a very little to the cheeks with a small piece of cotton wool. The most critical observer cannot detect that a color given by this method is not natural, for this wonderful powder is just the correct tint, and has an advantage which no other artificial color has, it deepens slightly in a warm atmosphere, and thus appears absolutely natural.

Your Skin Needs Protection

Do you know why it is that your skin is often so rough, dry and "tight"?

The reason, as Dr. William Allen Pusey points out, is that "the skin because of the unnatural dryness loses its power of resistance." It cracks and breaks, becomes painfully rough and red. Dr. Pusey goes on to say that "the secret" in preventing and curing rough skin is to make up the deficiency of lubrication which the skin is failing to supply for itself.

The Invisible Protection your skin needs

Just before you go out, apply a little Pond's Vanishing Cream. It provides just the protection your skin needs to keep it soft, fine-textured and lovely.

Use it on your hands and face. It is instantly absorbed by the skin, leaving not the slightest trace of a shine. Notice the soft, velvety texture—the transparent, natural coloring it gives the skin.

Use it every day. Do not be afraid to apply it while dressing. It disappears immediately and will not soil veil or gloves.

Whenever you want your skin to look its best

Before going out in the evening, or whenever you want your skin to look particularly well, apply a little Vanishing Cream, as a finishing touch. It actually seems to smooth out all the tired lines, and makes the face feel wonderfully refreshed. It gives your skin the transparency and softness everyone so much admires.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S

VANISHING CREAM

Sold Everywhere

Wholesale from the Sole Agents:

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban Telephone, Central 322

A large display of all kinds of

HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY

SILK, PONGEES, ETC.

Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY

19, Nanking Road

THE LADIES' CHORUS—

Listen!

LAOU KIU CHWANG

Supplied all the lovely

SILK

SATIN, CREPE, PONGEES, GAUZES AND HAND-MADE LACES

which we are wearing.

And

Don't We Look Nice?

DROP INTO HIS STORE AND LOOK OVER HIS STOCK. IT'S THE BIGGEST IN SHANGHAI.

Laou Kiu Chwang

P128 Nanking Road

Founded in 1857

EMBROIDERED ARTICLES

Health, Beauty And The Home

Fish You May Like Better Than If Fresh

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

"WHAT shall I have for dinner to-night?" is a frequent question with every housewife. And so many times she wishes some new animal or bird could be discovered so that she might have something new, such as leopard steak or eagle stew! Planning meals is a monotonous routine unless the housewife makes something of a game out of it, setting herself a new goal each day and trying to create an entirely different type of meal each day of the week.

In her hunt for something new has the housewife entirely exhausted the possibilities of dried and smoked fish, especially in the Winter diet? Fish is one of the foods urged by the Food Administration. Many families, however, live inland where it is difficult to obtain a reliable grade of fresh fish. To all such either the canned or smoked fish offers the opportunity for many variations in the daily menu.

One of the best of the smoked varieties is what is called finnan haddie, which comes from Scotland. In reality it is a haddock delightfully dried and smoked. Seen hanging up in the grocery stores it looks like a yellowed wrinkled kite. The flesh is solid, exceedingly pleasant flavored and adaptable in many ways. For instance, the meat can be carefully pulled from the dried skin and broiled, making a delicious breakfast dish. It may also be creamed, served on toast and used as a supper or luncheon dish. There is not as much waste as is the case with fresh fish, thus making it cost less.

The various kinds of dried or pickled mackerel are far too little appreciated by Americans generally. Our own coast of Massachusetts furnishes a form of "bloater" that is most delicious either fresh or salted or dried. This may be broiled as a breakfast dish or if served with tomato sauce and boiled potatoes it furnishes all the elements of a complete meal. Such dried mackerel are often sold packed in pails.

In buying any kind of fish always select the largest one you can find, as more meat may be secured from one large fish than two small ones whose total weight is the same. There is always less waste to the large fish of any kind.

Another dried smoked fish that is a native of our own country is salmon. This is well known to campers and hunters, who usually include a large slab of it in their duffle-bag. The meat is extremely flavorful, solid and with no bone. It may be sliced very thin and used cold at luncheon or is most delicious broiled.

Codfish is another native fish, long recognized as extremely high in protein or meat value. It comes dried in many forms, such as the codfish steak, excellent for broiling and breakfast use; shredded codfish, for creaming or for making codfish balls, and flaked codfish for the same purpose. Don't make the mistake of serving codfish always in the same old way, when there are so many appetizing methods from which to choose—codfish balls, codfish au gratin, creamed codfish, etc.

It is from Norway that we learned to make fish balls—those tempting delicacies consisting of pounded fish meat, flour, potatoes and seasoning. These may be secured in canned form, and used with tomato sauce, in a clear soup and other ways. They are most nourishing, and being free from bones or waste of any kind, are extremely reasonable in cost.

Comparatively few homes use canned shrimp or canned crab even once in the weekly menu. Possibly some families think them luxuries. They may have been in the days

"Watch the teeth carefully for the first warning of decay."
Photograph Posed by MISS ARLINE CHASE
at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

round steak and roast beef cost what they do, even a pound can of crab meat at 60 cents is not dear. Such cans are packed solid, there are no bones, no skin, no gristle or fat—every bit may be eaten.

Above all do not let your family say, "We don't like this or that," even before they have tried the new food. If other people are using these foods why should not we? Eating is only a habit influenced by taste. We can change our taste just as easily as we can change any other kind of habit. The person who can eat only a narrow round of familiar foods is limiting the pleasures of his table—and more, he is not getting the full worth of his pocketbook. Why not try a dish of smoked fish for dinner some night this week?

This Way for Perfect Teeth

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

TO have beautiful teeth and an attractive looking mouth it is necessary that we give them the most fastidious care and attention.

The teeth should be white, or seem white. The unromantic truth is that teeth are never white. They are sometimes yellow, and sometimes gray. Some even have a slightly blue tinge in their composition. But in contrast with the lips they always look white. The more vivid the lips, the whiter do the teeth look in contrast.

The best way to retain the vivid color of the lips is by keeping the bodily health good. If the circulation is defective the lips will be pale. If we become anaemic, pallid lips will be one of the first signs of our state. To make them healthily red you must be sure to sleep enough and eat enough nourishing food. Eat often and lightly. That is far better than to eat seldom and heartily. Green vegetables are better than meat for restoring the lost color to your lips.

For the care and preservation of the teeth four things are essential. They are: Proper diet, the right kind of tooth brush, good tooth powders or paste and plenty of sanitary mouth baths.

But your best safeguard is to hunt up a reliable and skilful dentist. Then go to him regularly every three months and have your teeth examined for possible decay spots, and any needful work that should be done to keep them in good condition. Do not grudge the expense or the time. You will be more than repaid by the added gain to your health and appearance.

There often come on the teeth, particularly between them, where food is permitted to lodge, small dark stains, which really are the first warnings or premonitory signs of decay. If allowed to remain, the enamel eventually disintegrates, and we have a cavity, which must then be excavated and filled.

It frequently happens that before this discoloration has advanced to an actual breaking down of the tooth structure, it may very properly and successfully be removed or polished away by the dentist's effective little engine and the sand-paper disc that feels so like a steel file when it is in your mouth.

The honest dentist will do this and restore the tooth to its original color and soundness, after which it may be, with care, indefinitely preserved.

In considering the effect of diet on the teeth, we must learn to avoid extremes. Never eat anything very sweet or very sour, and do not eat food that is either too hot or too cold. You will find this an excellent rule to observe.

Kentucky people are known for their beautiful firm white teeth. That is because there is so much lime in that region, and whoever eats food impregnated with lime has strong bones and correspondingly strong teeth. But we cannot all live in Kentucky, so we must make up for this by a more careful attention to our diet.

We should have on our table, instead of the unhealthful white breads we are so fond of, more gluten and whole wheat breads. We should also eat more cooked cereals instead of so much cake and sweets. These should be supplemented by various preparations of phosphates to introduce lime into the system. It is the lime in the teeth that will prevent their premature softening and decay.

The Secret of Being Graceful

WHERE is the woman who would not like to be noted for her grace? It is a virtue whose possession, as every lover of the aesthetic knows, is far more precious than beauty. A gift to some who were fortunately touched by magic wands at birth, it is also an art which may, to an astonishing degree, be acquired by careful study and practice.

We acquire gracefulness, first, by avoiding stoutness. For this there are any number of gymnastic systems, not to mention devotion to open-air sports, which, while they fortify the system, also contribute to suppleness of the limbs. All of these exercises may not give grace, but their usefulness is indisputable.

In order that the body preserve its equilibrium, the first principle of gracefulness, it must have a firm basis in the feet. These should be properly proportioned to the rest of the body. No matter how graceful her arms may be, or how beautiful her head, a woman can never be graceful if perched upon stilts.

One of the most harmonious beauties of our time wears nothing but sandals, without heels. You need not ask why her cadenced, gliding walk is so exquisitely alluring, or why you love to see her pass. She knows how to walk. So, do you learn how to walk!

The Jacques Dalcroze system of rhythmical gymnastics is well adapted to the task of teaching you this. It need not be explained here in detail, for it is well known. But there is another, quite as effective, and that is the system devised by the American, Mrs. Watts.

According to Mrs. Watts no woman who cares for her beauty stalks through her rooms with high head and bent bust. She walks not on her heels, but comes down on the toes first, whence comes a step, almost like a dance, incomparably enchanting. If this method of walking is adopted, as soon as the weight is placed on the toes, grace begins to appear.

In going upstairs never throw the chest forward, but rest the toes on the edge of the step before throwing the weight forward to advance to the next one. Walking up a staircase in this manner makes one seem almost to fly.

If you want to pick up a handkerchief which you dropped to the ground, keep your chest straight, your head bent over your legs as if you were about to perform the movement of an accordion when drawn out. Then, after picking up the object, slowly resume the original position. Performed in this way the action attains a maximum of grace.

All of our gestures ought to be graceful. It should not be admissible even to lay off your cloak by a movement unworthy of Cleopatra. And if you extend the hand in an awkward way to your friends, what will they think?

Once suppleness has been acquired, breadth of gesture is to be sought and with breadth of measure in time. Never forget that rapidity spoils elegance, whether it has to do with walking or bowing. Slowness of movement is one of the bases of elegance and a means of gracefulness.

Bearing in mind this principle you will never go upstairs rapidly, nor will you be too close to the footman who announces your name to the lady upon whom you are calling. When you enter a parlor you will take pains to walk most slowly. In giving your hand to the mistress of the house you will extend the arm full length and with a gentle inclination of the head to the side. In taking your seat do it slowly and be sure that your body as you sit or rise always describes a graceful curve. Nothing is more useful than to rehearse these motions before a large mirror when you are alone.

If you salute an aged woman do not extend the arm so far. Bend the knees slightly, inclining the body forward as you do so. Nobody bows any more, but this is a sign of reverence.

When a man comes to greet you your arm alone is to go out and the head should remain motionless. This holds true for meetings in the house as well as on the street, in the store or elsewhere.

For women of the same age when they meet there are an infinite number of permissible gestures. Sometimes they clasp hands or they put one hand upon the other's shoulder. When a woman is receiving, she may throw her arm around the waist of the friend who has just come in and thus lead her to a chair.

Very rarely do they kiss. This is a custom which is being put aside even as to children.

A motion, the grace of which never escapes the most indifferent and which classes a woman among the queens of charm is the way in which she handles her cloak at the opera. The graceful woman comes slowly to the front of the box, takes in the whole assembly at a single glance, seats herself and carelessly removes the sumptuous cloak which hides her bare shoulders, allowing it to slip down slowly. This is what we might call an andante movement.

The allegretto is the step by which a woman enters her automobile. It is this passage from the pavement to the carriage which alone permits something of haste. As not all women have a footman to follow them, it is only natural that they should wish to escape notice on the pavement by hastening into their motors.

The experts in coquetry do not neglect gracefulness, even outside of the home circle. Here there are many shades of motion, all of importance in displaying personality.

I remember a charming smile with which I saw a great lady thank a maid who had come to do her some slight service. There was something in it that was distant and at the same time good-natured. The expression was more than a gesture—it was grace incarnate.

Gracefulness may also be shown in the way in which one shakes hands with a stranger. Many would not shake hands with one of a lower social grade for anything, but they are wrong. The aristocrat loses nothing of her aristocracy by so doing, but she shows herself most human.

Let me give you, in conclusion, a few bits of advice which may seem like tricks, but which are of the greatest practical value:

First—When you are out adopt a distant air. Don't palpitate with interest at every little thing that is told you, but prefer to let others think you are indifferent. Nothing will give you greater charm or seem to lend a better surface.

Second—Speak as little as possible and, above all, use few gestures. Gestures in conversation are the enemy of gracefulness.

Third—At table taste rather than eat, and eat carefully so as to show the beauty of hand and arm.

Fourth—When you are receiving either at home or in a box at the theatre have some long-stemmed roses in your hand that you may smell them from time to time. This movement of carrying the flowers near the face is very graceful and charming.

Fifth—Be careful as to your voice. Many women lose a large part of their charm the moment they open their mouths. The voice should be subdued, low without gravity and as seductive in intonation as possible. Study your voice all you can.

Sixth—Do whatever you do as naturally as possible so that no one feels that you are making an effort. This is perhaps the most difficult part of gracefulness. If you seem to make an effort in smelling a flower or carrying a glass to your lips, you betray that which you would conceal.

No matter how plain your face, you may be sure that if you use all the gracefulness of which you are mistress you will exert a greater charm than the beautiful woman who thinks she may sit, walk and wave her arms as she pleases.

What the Doctor Advises

THREE months ago I was successfully operated upon for acute appendicitis. After a rest of three weeks, I returned to work, feeling as well as could be expected. Two weeks after this a baby arrived at our house and my nerves seemed to desert me. Although I have gained ten pounds, I am tired all the time and have fears regarding my heart and lungs. What do you think is the matter with me?—N. P.

You are suffering from surgical neurasthenia and you will get over it. You returned to work too early and are still in need of rest. Your rapid increase in nutrition suggests that you have eaten very heartily and overtaxed your digestive powers, thus producing indigestion which in turn has given rise to uncomfortable feelings in the chest—hence the fears regarding the heart and lungs, abnormally intensified because of your neurasthenic condition.

HOW can I get rid of calluses on the heels?—M. R. S.

Apply nightly the following ointment, avoiding the healthy skin:

Salicylic Acid.....1 dram
Benzoinated Lard.....1 ounce

Soak in hot water the next day and the callus will soon be removable. It is possible that the callus is due to undue pressure from wearing down of the heel of the shoe, or to a weakened arch. In that case tinkering with the callus doesn't go far enough.

WHAT causes too much uric acid in the blood and how can such excess be prevented or cured?—M. R.

Uric acid is one of the terminal products of the decomposition of body cells. It is a normal and constant constituent of the kidney secretion in daily amounts varying from five to ten grains. When present in excess there is either an abnormal increase in the intake of protein food (meat, eggs, peas, beans, etc.) or else there is something the matter with the combustion of the food materials and tissue waste by the oxygen of the inspired air. The body, considered as one would an engine, is either too generously stoked or not cleared of its clinkers and ashes. Of course, in addition to these conditions there may be defective elimination, for if the process of combustion or oxidation is complete the waste products are reduced to a very soluble compound (urea), which is readily eliminated if the eliminative organs are "on the job." Uric acid is very insoluble and represents a stage short of final oxidation. Its insolubility gives the eliminative organs great trouble. To prevent or cure uric acid excess drink much water, reduce or eliminate the proteins (go on a cereal, milk, vegetable and fruit diet), increase the oxygen intake through exercise, secure free bowel elimination and promote the action of the skin by the daily bath.

MY boy, six years old, weighs only thirty-seven pounds and is anemic, but sleeps well and has a fair appetite. Kindly advise me how to improve his nutrition by diet.—M. S.

A good sample diet for your boy would be the following:

7:30 a. m.—Cereal with milk and sugar, bread or toast with butter, fruit, cocoa made with milk, or simply eight ounces of milk.

12:30 p. m.—Meat stew with vegetables, or fish, or egg, or soup made with milk and peas or beans; potato, rice, macaroni with oil or butter, spinach, squash, carrots, turnips, string beans, boiled onions, celery (vegetables to be varied from day to day); bread and butter, stewed dried fruits, gingersnaps or plain cake, water.

6 p. m.—Cereal, soup or one egg, bread and butter, cup of cocoa made with milk, plain pudding made of milk, or stale bread with corn syrup.

DO you approve of operations on the nose in order to secure more breathing space?—E. L. G.

If the breathing space is deficient most emphatically yes. Osler is authority for the statement that mouth breathing due to insufficient nasal space gives an enormously increased liability to bronchitis and catarrhal troubles of all sorts and a lowered defense against the germs of pneumonia. In addition there are the bad results of oxygen starvation. Without a sufficient supply of oxygen, which you cannot get through the mouth you cannot burn up the waste poisons, like uric acid. The air breathed should pass through the nose in order to be properly warmed and saturated with moisture before entering the air cells of the lungs.

WHAT causes marked enlargement of the pupils and does it indicate a run-down condition?—J. W. A.

In neurasthenia, or "nervous exhaustion," the pupils are frequently widely dilated, due to the low tone of the nervous system. The dilatation is a sign of fatigue. It seems peculiarly apt to occur in the cases associated with marked sagging of the stomach and intestines, and in such instances poisons generated through stagnation and chemical changes play a part. The poisons are absorbed, pass into the circulation, and depress the nervous system in general and the nerve supply of the eye in particular.

Some Tested Cooking Recipes

Nut Mincemeat.

MIX 1 cup chopped walnuts with 1 cup corn syrup, 1-2 cup mild vinegar, 1 cup seeded raisins, ½ cup fruit juice, 2 cups chopped apples, ½ cup molasses, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and allspice and ½ teaspoon each of cloves and salt. This quantity is sufficient for two pies.

Fruit Cake.

CREAM 1 pound of butter, add 1 pound light brown sugar gradually, and beat thoroughly. Beat 9 egg yolks until very, very light and 9 egg whites until stiff and dry and add to the butter and sugar mixture. Then add 1 pound of flour, mixed and sifted with 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon soda and 1 teaspoon mace. Add 2 tablespoons milk, 3 pounds currants, 2 pounds finely chopped raisins, ½ pound blanched and shredded almonds and 1 pound citron, thinly shredded. Turn into deep pans lined with buttered paper and cover with buttered paper. Cook very slowly in the oven about 4 hours.

Rice Flour Apple Sauce Cake.

CREAM ½ cup butter substitute, add ¾ cup sugar gradually. When well blended add 1 cup unsweetened apple sauce. Mix and sift 1¾ cups rice flour with 1 teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon spice, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and ½ teaspoon nutmeg. Add to first mixture. Mix well and add 1 cup finely chopped raisins, dredged lightly with flour. Bake in a loaf pan in a moderate oven about 1 hour.

Liberty Cabbage.

REMOVE the withered leaves and cut the cabbage into quarters. Then remove the hard portion or cores and shred very fine. There should be 25 pounds of cabbage to ¾ pound of salt. Place a layer of cabbage on the bottom of a clean wooden keg and sprinkle with salt, arranging alternate layers of cabbage and salt until the keg is full. Pack as closely as possible. Cover with whole cabbage leaves and on top of this place a round board on which should rest a heavy weight. Allow this to stand several weeks. The salt draws out the water in the cabbage, thus making its own brine. Have a sufficiently heavy weight to keep the cabbage completely under the brine. During the curing process, lift off the board, remove scum, wipe board very clean, replace it and weigh it down. When the liberty cabbage is ready it may be kept in the keg or packed into hot sterilized jars and "processed" about 45 minutes. If it is kept in the keg care must be taken to replenish the brine as it evaporates.

Pineapple Syrup.

PICK over and wash carefully the parings and cores of several pineapples. Pass through food-chopper. Place in preserving kettle, cover with cold water and boil slowly 1 hour. Strain juice through flannel jelly bag and measure. Add to each 2 cups of juice, ¾ pound sugar and boil 10 minutes, removing all scum. Seal in hot sterilized bottles. Whole pineapples may be used if desired.

Rice Flour Cocoanut Drop Cookies.

MIX and sift 1½ cups rice flour, ¾ teaspoon salt and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Beat 2 eggs thoroughly, add ½ cup sugar and ¼ cup corn syrup. Blend well and add 1 tablespoon melted fat. Add 6 tablespoons milk alternately with the sifted dry ingredients. Then add 1 cup grated cocoanut and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Drop by the spoonful on a greased baking sheet and bake about 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

Giblet Soup.

CLEAN and trim 2 sets chicken or fowl giblets, drop them into boiling water and let stand about a minute. Then plunge into cold water. Cut into inch pieces. Melt 4 tablespoons lard or butter in a saucepan and add 1 large onion finely sliced, 1 sliced turnip, 1 sliced carrot, a small sprig of parsley, half a small cabbage, finely sliced, a blade of mace, a bay leaf and any desired herbs and fry about 5 minutes. Then add ¼ cup flour, 2 teaspoons salt and 1 teaspoon paprika and mix thoroughly. Add 2 quarts water or chicken stock and the giblets and simmer gently until the giblets are tender. Pour through sieve, lift out giblets and rub vegetables through the sieve. Combine vegetable puree, giblets and stock, season to taste, reheat and serve hot.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Fruit, Cereal, Top Milk, Coffee.	Grapefruit, Hominy, Muffins, Jelly, Coffee.	Stewed Prunes, Oatmeal, Toasted Muffins, Coffee.	Cereal with Dates, Broiled Bacon and Scrambled Eggs, Golden Corn Cake, Coffee.	Cereal, Sliced Bananas, Rice Omelet, Currant Jelly, Coffee.	Oranges, Boiled Rice with Raisins, Toast, Coffee.	Sliced Bananas and Oranges, Potato Waffles, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Creamed Codfish, au Gratin, Baked Potatoes, Stewed Pears.	Cheese Soup, Croutons, Beet Salad, Jellied Loganberries, Tea.	Onion Souffle, Stewed Tomatoes, Brown Bread, Tea.	Spinach Timbales, garnished with Carrot Cubes, Quick Rolls, Gingerbread, Tea.	Canned Corn Chowder, Crisp Crackers, Fresh Fruit Salad, Tea.	Macaroni nd Cheese, Apple Whip, Tea.	Clear Soup, Smothered Round Steak, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Mashed Turnips or Cauliflower, Cranberry Sherbet, Small Cakes, Half Cups Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Roast Pork, Gravy, Rice, Creamed Turnips, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Jellied Philadelphia Relish, Cranberry Pie, Half Cups Coffee.	Sardine Canapes, Stewed Chicken, Mashed Potatoes, Boiled Onions, Celery Salad, Rice and Raisin Pudding, Coffee.	Beet Soup, Chicken and Baking Powder Biscuit Rolls, Spinach, Buttered Carrots, Eggless and Butterless Chocolate Cake, Coffee.	Mushroom Soup, Hamburg Steak, Mashed Potatoes, String Beans, Apple Shortcake, Coffee.	Boiled Fish, Drawn Butter, Boiled Potatoes, Green Peas, Prune Blanc Mange, Half Cups Coffee.	Bean Soup, Garnish of Sausage Balls, Celery Relish, Brown Bread, Combination Salad (left-overs), Baked Indian Pudding, Half Cups Coffee.	Spaghetti Rarebit, Sponge Cakes, Coffee.

SOTHERN AND MARLOWE WILL RETURN TO STAGE

Manager Announces They Will Appear In Shakespearian Repertoire Next October

New York, May 1.—E. H. Sothern and his wife, Julia Marlowe, the foremost stars of the classical repertoire and poetic drama in the American branch of the acting profession, are to return to the stage. The announcement of their plans, which came as a surprise, was made yesterday by their former manager, Lee Shubert, who will again direct their tours. He said that their re-entrance will be made in the city next October, when they will be seen in "Twelfth Night," "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Hamlet." No other plays will be attempted during the first season.

Mr. Sothern verified this information at the studio apartment, No. 130 West 57th Street, into which he and his wife have just moved. He said he and Miss Marlowe were overjoyed at the prospect of returning to the stage and he added that their decision had been brought about by his wife's complete restoration to health.

Left Stage Suddenly

After a brilliant career in the theater, which began in the late eighties, Miss Marlowe suddenly left the stage while appearing with her husband in Los Angeles in January, 1914. Illness was the cause and she was hurried to New York in a special car. For many months she was in the care of her physicians and then she gave up all expectation of acting again. Shortly afterward Mr. Sothern, who had continued without his companion star, gave up his tour.

During the following summer Mr. Sothern took Miss Marlowe to England to recuperate. Then it was that they decided to purchase a home near Mary Anderson's, at Broadway, England, a few miles from Shotbard, and retire to leisurely life. But the outbreak of the war changed their plans again and they returned to this country, taking a house at Litchfield, Conn. Even then Miss Marlowe was undeterable in her decision not to act again.

Sothern Resumes Work

In the autumn of 1915 Mr. Sothern resumed his stage work alone, appearing in "The Two Virtues" at the Booth Theater. In the following season he made a revival of Justin McCarthy's "If I Were King," one of his former great successes, to raise funds for the British Red Cross.

Since that time neither Mr. Sothern nor Miss Marlowe have been often seen in public, not even in theater audiences. Their attention has been given entirely to war relief work. Mr. Sothern and Winthrop Ames were sent to Europe under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association to report on the needs of entertainment for the soldiers, and Mr. Sothern assisted in such entertainments in the Y. M. C. A. huts along the front in Flanders.

Within the month Mr. and Mrs. Sothern paid a visit to Washington for the purpose of finding a home during next winter, so their decision to resume their professional work came suddenly.

Will Play Favorite Roles

"The matter simply resolved itself into this," Mr. Sothern said last night. "There have been so many affectionate calls for Miss Marlowe, that she now feels impelled to take up her work once more. When she left the stage so suddenly in 1914, it was sad to think that she was not even able to say good bye. And without Miss Marlowe beside me I felt unable to continue. But obstacles have now been removed, she has been restored to excellent health and we are glad to say that it will not be long before we are again before our friends."

For a decade Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe kept alight in this country the torch of Shakespearian acting, of which they were the leading representatives. Their repertoire contained seven plays, and they were sure of crowded audiences wherever they went. Their popular seasons, first at the Academy of Music and then at the Manhattan Opera House, were considered phenomenal.

Their new repertoire will afford Miss Marlowe in Viola and Katharine her two most popular Shakespearian roles. Mr. Sothern's Hamlet became a distinguished interpretation of the tragic role, but his success as Malvolio in "Twelfth Night" has been equally great. The three plays they have chosen for their reappearance will give them their best opportunities in tragic, romantic and farcical characters of the Shakespearian repertoire.

Everything You Want

for the home, office, farm, school or hospital—Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Gas Engines, Auto Supplies, Bicycles, Farm Implements, etc., etc. —is illustrated in our handsome 500-page catalogue. Let us send you a free copy and show you how you can save money by buying from us, and what a wonderful variety of styles and prices we offer for your selection.

Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the Far East and the greatly increased demand for our catalogue, we now keep a supply of our latest issue at the following offices:

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Manila, Philippine Islands

American Express Co.
Shanghai, China

Arnhold Bros. & Co.
Hongkong, China

Write Today to the Nearest Office for a Free Copy of This Book

We guarantee that any merchandise purchased from us will be found upon arrival to be exactly as described in the catalogue. We also guarantee safe arrival—that is to say, *we hold ourselves strictly responsible for any merchandise stolen or damaged in transit.*

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Chicago, U. S. A.

BABY'S BEAUTY SECRETS

Proper food, sleep and bathing mean beautiful babies!

The morning bath is the great event of baby's day. After the bath comes Talcum Time.

You know the skin torments of a baby. A safe talcum is essential.

To the boric acid solution, absorbent cotton, safety pins, soft hairbrush—add MENNEN'S.

Borated by the original formula, it soothes chubby flesh—and the skin of grown-ups also.

Mennen's is sold in a large size, economical can, containing more Talcum for the money than you could buy before the war.

MENNEN'S TALCUMS with the original borated formula—include:

BORATED VIOLET
FLESH TINT CREAM TINT
TALCUM FOR MEN

All Dispensaries, Stores and Dealers keep Mennen's
or from

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.

38 Canton Road Phone: Central 2002

LIFEBUOY

A LIFE LINE

To every man, woman and child.

LIFEBUOY SOAP
is a weapon which is powerful to destroy the unseen germs of infectious disease. It cleanses thoroughly and purifies by disinfection, hence LIFEBUOY is more than soap.

The mild carbolic odour you note in LIFEBUOY SOAP is the sign of its splendid protective qualities. LIFEBUOY SOAP cleans and disinfects at the same time.

PRICKLY HEAT

The wonderfully soothing properties of LIFEBUOY SOAP act like a charm in relieving the distressing and intense irritation caused through PRICKYL HEAT, while its healing constituents are definitely curative in their effect. LIFEBUOY SOAP is delightful for TOILET, BATH, and NURSERY use.

Manufactured by
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
Port Sunlight, England

The name LEVER on SOAP is a GUARANTEE of PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919

It's Easy To Sell 'Em!

Being The Experiences Of A Guileless Motorist Who Advertised A Used Car For Sale

By Lane Doyle

My 1917 five-passenger automobile was in good condition, but I needed a larger machine. I put an "ad" in the Sunday Examiner, and thereby started something.

The sun was barely able to squint over Mt. Baldy, and I was sighing with satisfaction at the thought of a few hours' Sunday morning laziness, when the doorbell started a raucous clatter. I suddenly remembered that "ad," and I didn't know whether to be grateful or disgruntled. I finally got down to the door, and there I beheld a man of considerable altitude and sinew. I had one eye entirely open, and the other in a state of indecision as I faced the gentleman and bowed politely.

"Have you got a four-cylinder Knox-Lauder touring car for sale?" he asked, after the manner of a prosecuting attorney.

"Yes," I admitted meekly. It was suddenly obvious to me that all sales of second-hand cars are crooked transactions, and that I was guilty of everything until proven innocent. It was my first experience selling a machine.

"Where's it at?" he demanded, as if I had the car hidden somewhere.

"In the garage. I'll put on some clothes and be there in a minute."

We entered the garage, and I looked rather hesitatingly at the man, wondering how I should begin selling the car. He stared at the Knox-Lauder without any show of enthusiasm at all. He sighed sadly as he murmured:

"The paint ain't what it might be. Looks like it was put on with a whiskbroom. Did you do the job yourself?"

I was so astonished at this absurd question that I couldn't answer. The paint on the car was in fine condition, as I had kept the original finish in shape with good polish.

"Will you demonstrate it?" he asked, in the way of man leading an ace.

"Of course!"

"All right. Start the engine."

Every motorist knows how a cold motor behaves while trying to digest this stuff we buy at a gasoline price. It was a cold morning, and the starter had a hard time persuading the motor to do its duty.

When the motor finally began to swear irregularly at the gasoline, the tall man moved a few steps away, as if afraid.

"Sounds like it might go to pieces," he said.

"My dear sir, no cold motor can fire evenly with that gas. There is no danger of its going to pieces, I assure you." I was irritated by his heavy sarcasm.

He smiled condescendingly. "Get in, and drive out to Cahuenga Pass," he ordered. A moment later: "That clutch drags. Feel 'er jump? It drags when you shift, and slips after you're running!"

"It's a versatile clutch."

"Never heard of that make of clutch. Lots of groans in the body, ain't there? Do you keep your tires up to pressure? Hear them clicks? That's worn valve tappets."

He listened for several blocks. Then, "Trouble is there's so many noises that I can't pick the worst ones out!"

We reached Cahuenga Pass. I stepped on the foot throttle and opened the cutout. We roared over the top on high, at good speed. I expected him to compliment the little car, but he did not.

"Gosh! I smell oil!" he suddenly declared, as we turned back toward Hollywood. That made me indignant. Instead of admitting the climbing ability of the Knox-Lauder, he smelled oil!

"Sure, you smell oil! You know, I always keep a pint or so in the crank-case!"

He sniffed contemptuously. "Now go up Baxter Street hill. We'll see how this tub acts where a little pep is needed."

"My 'ad' in the Examiner didn't say this was a new car with a Liberty motor," I reminded him, losing the patience necessary in the salesman.

"You ain't afraid of that little Baxter Street grade, are you?" he asked, peering at me with sudden suspicion.

That settled it. I went up Baxter without further delay. I waited vainly for an encouraging word from the pessimistic man beside me. He was silent, his face a mask of drooping disappointment. Apparently, his faith in automobiles and mankind was entirely shattered. We ran down Baxter Street hill at a reckless rate, while I nursed a growing irritation.

"Brakes scream. Wonder if them bonehead mechanics countersunk the rivets when that lining was put on?"

"Of course, not!" I snapped. "The lining could not possibly have been put on correctly!"

He stared at me in tolerant surprise. "Now, if you'll go out and climb Bairdstown hill backwards, so's I can see how reverse works, we won't need to climb any other hills."

I have never seen Bairdstown hill, and when I looked at the dirt grade up the short incline, my irritation changed to anger.

"Why, lots of new cars can't make that grade!" I declared.

"Say, I had a Henry with a reg'lar transmission in it, and I used to go over that hill just for the view you can get from the top," he told me, soothingly. "Of course, if this boat ain't——"

The jerk as we started to back up the hill stopped his talking. We went up without hesitation, and when we reached the crest I felt like hugging that honest car, and keeping it forever. The big man got out and felt the radiator.

"Sure is hot!" he grumbled. "Let's go down."

Down we went, using compression and prayers to control the plunging car. I made no attempt to be polite, as it was plain that he was not to be satisfied.

"Drive to your garage. I want to look at the insides of this flivver."

At my garage he lifted the hood. He recoiled, as if horrified at the sight he beheld. "Where's the engine?" he asked, affecting bewilderment.

"Ha, ha," said I, "that's the motor with these wires attached to its top."

He glared at me, but seemed to be listening to the motor. He leaned closer.

"That number two piston fits the cylinder like my thumb fits my coffee cup. All of them con-rod bearin's has got about an inch of play in 'em."

"Pardon me, but those bearings are in perfect shape" I replied coldly. He paid no attention to my assertion.

"How is the cam shaft driven?" he asked.

"Silent chain."

"A silent chain? There never was a silent chain yet. They even make a noise when the engine ain't runnin'!" He peered inside the hood. "The radiator connections leak, and the water-jacket——Say! Is there a gasket on this boat?"

"No. I make rust answer the purpose of gaskets wherever possible," I answered unsmilingly.

"Huh! What kind of oil do you use?"

"Eastern."

"Western's better."

"Well, I alternate. Never mix them, though."

"It'd be better to stick to straight eastern than change all the time," he said. "What kind of bearin's in the wheels?"

"Noyes and Ware."

"No wonder them tires is nearly gone. You say you've drove this bus only on the boulevards around Los Angeles?"

"Once I met a fellow who kept a spotlight shining in my eyes, and I crossed a ditch and harvested ten acres of corn before I knew where I was."

He fidgeted a bit. "What kind of ignition?"

"Hitt-Mabee."

"Race the engine a little. Gosh! It takes the gas about like my kids take medicine! How much oil and gas does she burn up?"

"About eighteen miles to a gallon of gas, and eight hundred miles to a gallon of oil."

"You must of read that in their literation. The tires on this boat will be hard to replace next year. This is one of the sizes that the factories doesn't want to make. It's too bad that engine ain't got a better bore an' stroke, to give it a kick. Only four cylinders, too. And no detachable head! Gosh! What kind of a carburetor?"

"I'll get the catalog."

"Never mind! Say, shut off that engine, will you? Sounds like a bean thrasher at work. Gosh, what a relief! How much do you want for this wreck?"

Now, I had originally intended to let the car go for a thousand dollars, but my mood had changed. I was entirely out of patience. Furthermore, the reliable performance of the car had made me respect it more than ever. This big man was evidently disgusted with the car, as much as I was disgusted with him. He evidently had no intention of buying, unless I should sell at a ridiculous price.

"Well, I asked how much you want for this scow! Maybe I can make a light truck out of it!"

My ears burned and my voice cracked with indignant determination as I answered:

"Eleven hundred dollars!"

He stared at me, and I glared at him. I intended to raise to eleven-fifty if he argued.

He stared at me, and then a regular smile appeared upon that melancholy face! Actual human good-humor shone in those little eyes!

"I'll take it!" he drawled. "It's a cang good car!"

That's why I was rather dazed during the remainder of that strange Sunday. You must remember, it was my first experience selling a car.

Economy Is Feature In The New Mitchell

Unusual Factory Methods Make Lower Price For Car Possible

"Wonderful economy of operation and new standards of construction are the chief features that make for the popularity of the new Victory Model Mitchell Six," according to President George Stowe of the Mitchell Motor Car Company of New York.

"One great feature of this new model is a saving of 25 percent in operating cost. This is accomplished despite some added weight and is partly due to new and costly methods in our motor manufacture. These insure perfect fitting, smooth walled cylinders, which save much waste of power. It is partly due to a new crank shaft, with its perfect balance and its large and well finished bearings.

"Then a thermostat controls the temperature of liquids, air and gas. The carburetor intake is heated much better than before. Low grade gasoline is so completely vaporised that all of it enters into combustion.

"And one reason that such a car sells for a moderate price lies in Mitchell factory efficiency, for which this plant is famous. We pay for these extras very largely through scientific cost reducing methods.

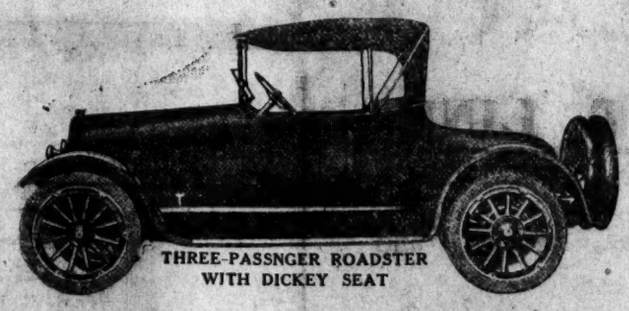
"We build the complete car—motor, chassis and body—in this modern way. Labor cost at every turn is reduced by the right machinery. Overhead cost is reduced to the minimum. The result is this new Mitchell of class."

KAPSDRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALSO
ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write for List to:—
6, JOHNSTON, 9, Broad Street, Bloomsbury, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SAVAGE TIRES
Especially made for Hot Climates
SAVAGE WRAPPED GRIP TREAD
SAVAGE PLAIN TREAD
SAVAGE GRAFINITE TUBES
Embodying the very latest and tested ideas in tire construction.
Nothing is really perfect in this world, but Savage Tires are as near perfection as anything can be.
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
Garage Telephones: West 1213 and 1202

REPUBLIC
INTERNAL GEAR DRIVEN
MOTOR TRUCKS
Powerful, efficient, dependable. Built by a company that specializes in motor trucks and motor truck problems. A company that has grown from a production of 54 trucks in 1913 to the largest manufacturers of motor trucks in the world.
The exceptional service Republic Trucks have given to their owners made this growth possible. What Republics are doing for others they will do for you.
A Truck for Every Business
Seven models, ranging from ¾ ton to 5 ton. All with the sturdy Republic construction and all with the Internal Gear Drive that delivers 92% of the motor power to the driving wheels.
Let us show you how one of these trucks will make money for you.
Klauber Trading Corporation
SHANGHAI
Sole Agents
Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

KING EIGHT CYLINDER
"THE CAR OF NO REGRETS!"



THREE-PASSNGER ROADSTER WITH DICKEY SEAT

KING FOURSOME WITH VICTORIA TOP

KING THREE-PASSENGER ROADSTER, Five wire wheels, two spare oversize tyres and dickey seat.

KING FOURSOME, FIVE WIRE wheels. Two spare oversize tyres. Specially constructed VICTORIA TOP as illustrated.

THESE TWO MODELS WILL BE CHEERFULLY DEMONSTRATED TO MOTORISTS. TO JUDGE A CAR BY HEARSAY DOES NOT PROVE ITS MERITS.

Try it yourself and judge.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38 Canton Road DISTRIBUTORS Phone, Central 2002

Points To Be Considered In Buying A Motor Car

Details To Which The Purchaser Should Give Careful Attention In Selecting His Vehicle

When a business man is about to invest $1,000 or more in a commercial venture of some sort, he will certainly spend considerable time debating the proposition from all sides. It is rather a remarkable fact that when the same business man is about to spend a similar sum of money on a vehicle to be driven around the streets he seldom devotes any attention at all to studying his investment. As a general thing, he allows himself to be persuaded to buy on a certain set of pleasing points which may or may not have behind them a solid basis for the investment. In short, the average man's method of purchasing a motor car is altogether too casual in character.

There are a number of methods which may be used in selecting a car, and there are a certain number of important considerations which must, by all means, be given their due weight. For convenience I am listing below the six fundamental and essential steps which the buyer should take in buying a car, and I have arranged these in the order of their importance as follows:

1. The reputation of the manufacturer.
2. The reputation and service facilities of the dealer.
3. Price.
4. Performance.
5. Economy.
6. Appearance.

The first step that every buyer should take is to get a list of the specifications of all cars on the market and a price classification. The specifications of 1919 cars appeared in January Motor and price classifications in the February issue. The buyer, we must assume, has a certain sum to spend, and he will, therefore, group all cars within his means with their prices. The purpose of this segregated list is to permit the prospective buyer to study all cars available at the price he is able to pay, and to save him from making an immediate purchase because of a single attractive feature of some car which may have caught his fancy. With the segregated list in hand, the buyer may proceed by proceeds of elimination to find the one car best suited to all his requirements.

In nearly every case, it is possible to disregard a certain number of makes immediately because of one or two major objections. The buyer's wife may instantly decide that "no such car as that" shall ever become a member of the family. Or the buyer himself may know from talking with owners of a certain make that it will not measure up to his standard. He may know that the manufacturer of a certain make is about to cease manufacturing. A certain other may come under the ban because there is no dealer within reasonable distance.

The first investigation by the buyer should be in regard to the manufacturer of the cars in his list, because the reputation of the manufacturer largely determines the quality of the car and the measure of service reliability it is likely to render. It is because no one can determine quality by a superficial examination that it is necessary to deal with a concern of established reputation. Suppose, for example, the manufacturer's catalogue or the agent informs you that gears in the car are of nickel steel, and that vanadium is used in the springs. You must be able to take the maker's word, for you cannot tell by looking at or feeling the part. Quality is above all else the important consideration, and the one sure way to get quality is to buy of a quality concern.

Another question of paramount importance to the prospective buyer is the financial soundness of the concern manufacturing the car. If the manufacturer were to fail that would mean that when you needed spare parts you would have to rely on the individual or concern which purchased the assets or upon a professional parts buyer. Service is vitally important, and comes second only to quality. Incidentally, a quality concern can be depended upon to give satisfactory service. There are various ways of determining the financial condition of the concerns on your preferred list. The financial editor of any large newspaper can give you some assistance. Your banker or any of the financial agencies will be able to give you a report. Some makers enter the field imagining that all they have to do is to lease a factory, buy parts, put them together, and sell cars. There is considerably more car manufacturing than that, and that is why you must avoid the "shaky" concern.

It is a temptingly easy thing for a car manufacturer to save money on his product at the ultimate expense of the buyer. For example, a rear axle may appear to be an admirable piece of mechanism. The tires may seem to be of the right size. The clutch and transmission may be beautifully illustrated in the catalogue. But how can you tell that these parts are not under size or so cheapened that they will give continual trouble? It is impossible for the buyer to pass on all these various points and the only safety lies in patronising a manufacturer with an established reputation, which he will protect at all costs.

To those of our readers who are not in a position to get desired information concerning manufacturers Motor will be glad to render assistance in response to their inquiries. Coming back to our list, which will now be much shorter than it was, the next consideration of the buyer should be the service on which he can count after the car is in his hands. While a good garage or repair shop can take care of all ordinary repairs, it is of vital importance to the owner that there should be a service station not very far away. After a car has been in service for some months in the hands of the average owner it is very likely that it will not run as well as it did at first. The factory service station is the only satisfactory place to take the vehicle under these circumstances, but if there is none within easy driving distance, the owner must depend on the garage. Now the average garage is woefully lacking in equipment and ability to repair all makes of cars. Usually the local dealer has a service station, but often he has not. Therefore, it is important to examine carefully the service facilities of the dealer to find out if he carries an adequate supply of spare parts and if he has mechanics available to help you when you need it. The safest way to determine the local dealer's reputation for rendering service is to ask other owners of the car which he handles. You may rest assured that if his service facilities and policies are not up to the mark the owners who are forced to deal with him will be very ready to tell you.

Your list of cars will now be reduced to a certain number which you are able to buy and which are manufactured and handled by reliable people. The next step is actually to go and see each car, to ride in each, and to ask questions about each. Having determined the quality at the price, you must now consider performance, economy, and appearance. Naturally the cars remaining on your list will not be of exactly the same price. There may be variations of some hundreds of dollars. Start with the highest car on your list, go to your dealer, and ask him to demonstrate for you. Sit in the rear seat as well as in the front. Get into the driver's seat and drive the car yourself. Drive over a rough piece of road, up a steep hill; satisfy yourself that the performance is adequate to your needs. Ask to be shown the parts which need lubrication and notice whether you have to be an acrobat to attend to all of them. Ask the dealer for gasoline and oil consumption figures. Have him give you the names of some owners who live near you. Call on them to confirm the claims made for the car. Make careful note of all these points. Do not be persuaded by any single feature. Simply because a car has a fancy hood, or uses an engine of a certain make, or has some other single talking point, should not be the determining factor in making a choice.

Goodrich Tire School Is Popular This Years

This year's classes in the tire repair school maintained by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio, are the largest in the history of the school. Besides the the actual experience at the bench and vulcaniser under the guidance and instruction of experts, students of the Goodrich school are given lectures on special subjects that apply to the successful operation of a garage—advertising, salesmanship, bookkeeping, business correspondence, etc.

Each student in the school completes all the operations in tire repair himself and does not work in "partnership" with another student. He must learn to successfully and efficiently master every phase of repair work unaided except by the instructors.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

The Six-Cylinder Motor is conceded to be the ideal type for high-grade motor cars. It is much more efficient than the best of fours and less complicated than eight and twelve-cylinder power plants.

For these reasons we build Six-Cylinder Cars exclusively—and build them as they should be built.

Make no mistake—you need the smooth, even power and remarkable flexibility of a Six. But buy a good one. A very simple investigation will convince you that there is nothing better in Six-Cylinder Engineering than the Paige.

The Essex "Six-55" 7-Passenger
The Limousin "Six-55" 7-Passenger

Agents

DONG CHONG BICYCLE CO.

346 Nanking Road Phone, Central 1518

THE ALL-AMERICAN ONE-TON SUPER-TRUCKS

Are produced by a group of the most efficient automotive engineers in America.

Quantity production and standardized designs enable us to market them most reasonably, while low maintenance and maximum service are insured by carefully selected materials. They burn petrol or kerosene, thus cutting operating expenses.

On a basis of $1,295 the All-American costs only half what is asked for similar trucks.

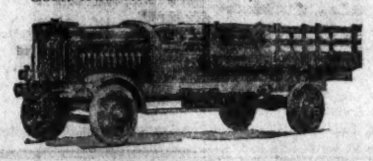
The All-American agency is the most attractive proposition ever offered a dealer. Your territory may still be available. Write or cable today.

ALL-AMERICAN TRUCK COMPANY

Export Dept.

734 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

Cable Address: Allamtruco, New York.



MILEAGE *and* Car Protection

MILEAGE is a big thing, of course, and Firestone users get it in the maximum degree, but they get much more than this.

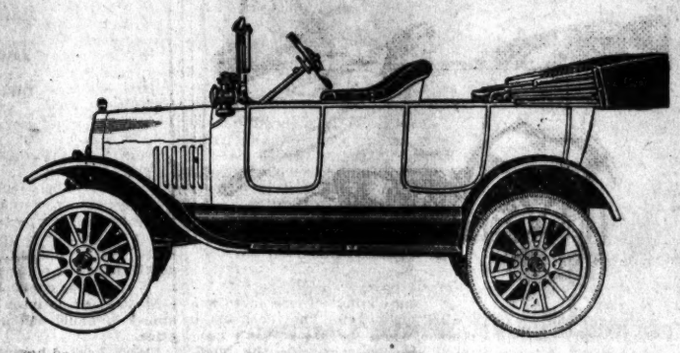
They get car-protection, a vital Firestone feature, guaranteed by the resilience of Firestone Tyres.

Now, more than ever, it is vitally important to save wear and tear on your car and the Firestone tread is not only tough enough for long, strong wear, but the rubber is of the quality which absorbs shocks, protects the mechanism and reduces repairs to the minimum. Equip today.

CENTRAL GARAGE
2A JINKEE RD. SHANGHAI

Firestone Tyres

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR



EVERYBODY NEEDS A FORD

The motor car is a greater convenience to the average man than the telephone or other utilities of daily life.

Your motor car is always ready to take you down to the office, or bring you back; to go to the club, Kiangwan, round the Rubicon, or to your police station if you are a "Special"; to take the children to school or out for an airing; to take your wife shopping or paying calls; to take you both to the theatre or for a spin in the fresh air after the day's work is done.

The motor car may be called upon whenever anything is wanted in a hurry. It helps you to conserve your energies and time for productive work, and enables you and your family to accomplish more with less energy.

You surely feel the need of a

FORD TOURING CAR

TAELS 800

The First Cost is Low
Running and Upkeep Expenses are Low
The Car is Smart, and Comfortable to ride in

TAELS 800

We have just received a small shipment. You should buy NOW if you want one, as this warm weather has increased the demand for open cars.

Demonstrations and full particulars from

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban
Phone : Central 322

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

BARNEY OLDFIELD JUNKS WICKED OLD FREAK CAR

Famous Racer Disposes Of The Christie Car That Made Many Unusual Records

When Barney Oldfield, noted American driver, retired from racing to enter the manufacturing field at the head of the Oldfield Tire Company one of his first acts was to reduce to junk the famous old Christie racing car that had served for so many years as his pet war horse.

For distances up to two miles the Christie was probably the fastest car of its generation. It carried to the boneyard the official world's speedway records up to two miles, as well as the record for one lap on the Indianapolis speedway, time 1:27.40. Its total of State and track records mounted well into the scores.

Due to its unique construction the Christie was undoubtedly the most whimsical as well as the most dangerous of speed cars.

Its front wheels keyed solidly to their axle, which also served as the crankshaft of the engine. This construction permitted no differential, thus making it necessary for both wheels to turn at the same rate, regardless of the direction in which they might be pointed.

When a front tire collapsed the driver lost all control and the car either somersaulted or turned off sharply and rolled over several times.

Because of its wicked record the Christie had lain for several years virtually abandoned in a leaky shed, where Mr. Oldfield found it and bought it for $800.

The "Master Driver" immediately proceeded to give the car infinitely more severe use than any of his ill fated predecessors, yet it was always well behaved in his service, and only the pilot's close friends knew that he was deliberately placing his life in peril every time he drove it.

Barney made the Christie's tires his especial study. He indulged in none of his tire experiments with this car. It was given the best, tried and tested tire equipment at his command. Whether or not he could have survived the bursting of one of the Christie's tires remains forever an unsolved mystery, for no tire ever burst under him.

Repeatedly warned that the Christie would "get" him, Barney's only concession was to hold it in reserve. When strenuous measures were needed, however, he would always call on the fleet old freak.

Crankless, it had to be started by a towline; clutchless, there was no way of stopping it except by stopping the motor; the gigantic two cylinder engine would begin its deliberate succession of bangs, and the wicked old car would spring into its hair raising dash.

Incidentally, the Christie proved a veritable gold mine for the junk man, who resold the bronze and bearings alone for $450.

ANOTHER RECORD SET BY THE MAXWELL CAR

Runs 4,241 Miles In Seven Days Without The Motor Stopping

Following a deed that was unusual for its boldness and supreme confidence in the car, a 1919 Maxwell has shattered one of the most coveted records of the automobile world.

The details of the latest achievement of this consistent winner were recently received by the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, at 1808 Broadway, New York City.

In the latter part of March this year H. L. Arnold, Maxwell distributor a Los Angeles, notified the public at large that "the Maxwell will break the world's non-stop motor sealed in high gear twenty-four hour city record."

"I consider it a wonderful tribute of confidence in the car," commented Harry J. De Bear, New York Maxwell branch manager, "that the Los Angeles distributor should come out with so positive an advance announcement. It is of more than passing interest that he did not say the Maxwell 'may break' or 'will attempt to break' but in large bold type sweepingly asserted 'the Maxwell will break the world's record.'

"Seven days later the news was flashed all over the United States that the Maxwell, again demonstrating its repeated claims of endurance and fine workmanship, had after a grueling seven days' test romped away with the first great competitive honors of 1919, made by a standard touring car."

Further details are as follows: With the motor sealed in high gear the car was driven for seven days through the thickly congested streets of Los Angeles, and the closing thirty-six hours of the phenomenal record were driven in the fiercest storm of the winter season.

The total of 4,241 miles was made as follows: First day, 449 miles; second, 623; third, 639; fourth, 734; fifth, 563; sixth, 503; seventh, 730 miles.

The outstanding feature of the Maxwell "sealed in high" record is the tremendous test on the clutch, transmission, drive shaft, axles and differentials, in so successfully surviving the tremendous strain of starting and stopping, its load of three men, extra gasolene, oil and supplies for the passengers, driving relentlessly day and night, sunshine and storm, and stopping a thousand times—the car but not the motor—on the busiest streets of Los Angeles.

Each of the four wheels of the record breaking car revolved 2,851,436 times during the test, a tremendous strain on the axles and wheel bearings. More astounding perhaps is the fact that the Maxwell crank shaft made more than eleven million revolutions without a stop. Experts have further figured out that over twenty-two million sparks were collected and delivered to the spark plugs, a startling proof of ignition efficiency in the Maxwell.

Insure Your Motor-Car

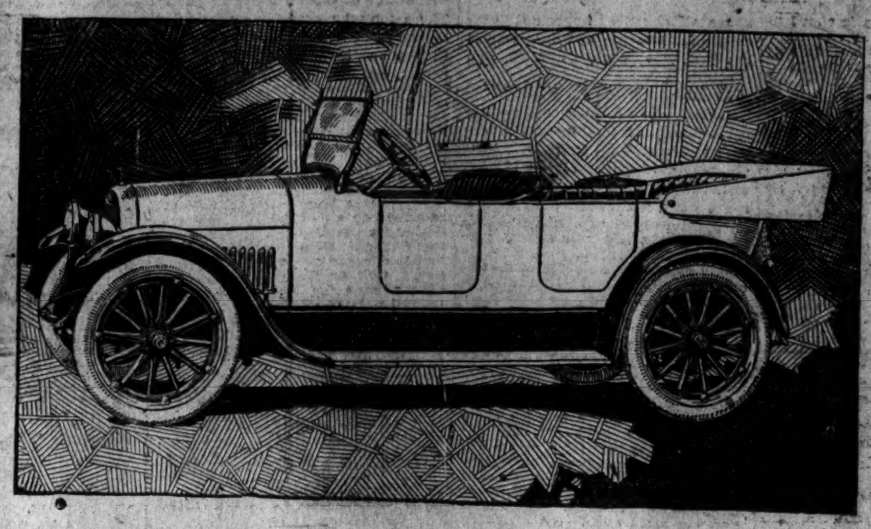
with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Now in Stock



Studebaker

New "Light Four" Touring Cars

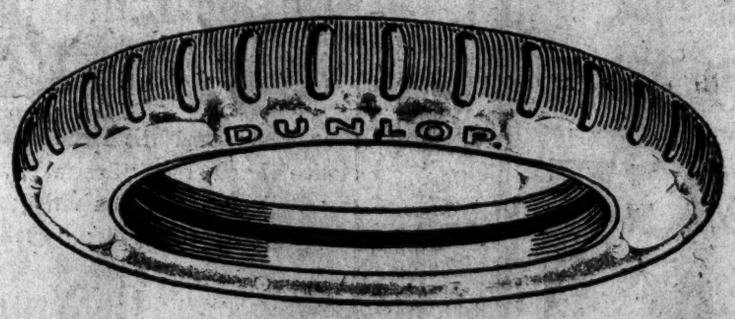
A reasonably-priced, high-quality, four-cylinder car; elegant yet sturdy, powerful, wonderfully easy riding, and with room for five passengers.

The upkeep is economical, and the petrol consumption is not only exceptionally low, but this new model is furnished with a carburetor designed for the cheaper grade of petrol known as "POWERIN," thus effecting a considerable saving to the owner.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

West 1213 Garage Telephones West 1202



Men Who Give "Service" Want "Service"

You pride yourself on running your business efficiently and so do we. We want every new client to become a "regular" just exactly as you do.

It's a square deal between us, then. That's how we want you to buy your tyres. We say Dunlop Tyres are the most efficient tyres obtainable and it's up to you to prove this fact for yourself NOW. Nobody has ever told the Dunlop Company that they didn't give their clients a fair deal and nobody ever will. We value our prestige as highly as you value yours, and so let's get together on the tyre question right away.

50% discount is allowed off all retreads or repairs to DUNLOP Tyres——— service which you should take advantage of immediately.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

Phone 2243 20 Kiukiang Road Cables: Pneumatic

EUROPE PLANS INVASION OF AMERICAN MARKETS

British And Continental Motor Men Also Will Make Own Parts Hereafter

Not the least remarkable accomplishment of the great war has been the metamorphosis it has wrought in the attitude of the European automobile industries. In the days before the war these motor car builders without exception contented themselves with small production and affected to sneer at American ideals of quantity output.

The exigencies of war work, however, have taught these overseas manufacturers undreamed of things in regard to production possibilities and have increased their factory facilities to such a remarkable degree that their commercial ideals may be said to have been totally transformed.

Fiat, Sunbeam and De Dion, with a few other European makers, have announced that their enormous works built primarily for munitions making and their trained personnel will be used to manufacture every part of their cars; there will be no purchases from parts makers. Fiat is even going so far as to produce its own speedometers, clocks, wheels, carburetors and ignition apparatus.

It is a well known fact that in several of the Allied lands serious consideration is being given to an invasion of the American automobile market and certain individual concerns are known to be preparing big campaigns in the United States.

In some cases specific information has been received as to just what offerings foreign makers intend to make in attempting to capture American markets. Fiat has announced four models, three of them with narrow tread; Sunbeam has a sporting model with a 110 horse-power model, and the British firm of Enfield-Alldays has something radical in the shape of a static radial engine with five cylinders.

The European makers wisely propose to meet the fundamental demands of the American market as to equipment, and all the overseas models offered in this country will have electric starting and lighting installed. They, however, will retain magneto ignition, of the superiority of which they are firmly persuaded.

The various Governments are determined to build up magneto industries in their respective countries. There is even a possibility that certain of them will subsidise magneto manufacturers. They have not forgotten the state of affairs that existed at the beginning of the war, when the magneto industry in all countries was in German hands. Suffice it to say that disaster nearly resulted. Every magneto in Great Britain was requisitioned, and even then the supply was inadequate.

The British military authorities sent an S. O. S. to the American magneto makers. The Splitdorf Company shipped tens of thousands of its Dixie magnetos to the British and French military authorities during the early years of the war.

American engineers always have followed foreign practice and undoubtedly will accept what is best in these foreign designs, adapting it to their own ideals and service.

Stethoscope Used On Motors Today

None of us could perhaps imagine the old doctor's stethoscope being used for any other purpose than upon us poor mortals, but Harry W. Gaston, President of the Lexington Motor Company of New York, recently announced that the company's enterprising engineers are now utilising the old M. D.'s "Piece de resistance" in uncovering motor ailments.

"This is apparently an entirely new use for the stethoscope," said Mr. Gaston, "and the Lexington Company is the first to employ it, so far as I know, and with astonishingly splendid results, too. Indeed, our engineers tell me, in its employment they have found the only means of accurately passing on the condition of a motor, and no motor is allowed to leave the factory until subjected to the most exhaustive test with the stethoscope.

"These tests," said Mr. Gaston, "are conducted in the 'silent' room of the factory in the heart of the big plant in Connersville, Ind., and insulated to the point of being practically sound proof.

"With the ends of the stethoscope tubes in his ears, the testing engineer goes over the motor with precision. Just as the doctor oftentimes puts the person being examined through certain physical exercises the motor is put through its various paces and speeds, the tester meanwhile sounding it out with his instrument and detecting at once the slightest unnatural sound in the motor.

CUTTING GASKETS

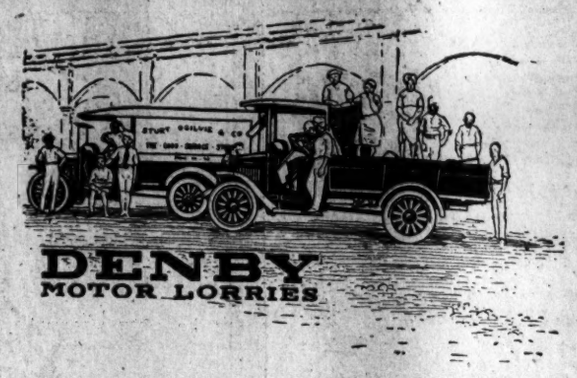
Every one who owns a car has had difficulty with cutting gaskets. Try this method the next time: Put the material—asbestos, felt, paper, etc.—over the hole for which it is being cut. Take a ball head hammer and place it on the material over the hole. Then tap this first hammer gently with another hammer and the gasket can be cut without the frayed edges that are so annoying.

TOURS IN AMERICA

A resident of Bari, Italy, has sent a request to the Metropolitan Division of the American Automobile Association asking for information regarding an extended automobile tour of the United States this Summer. It is an indication, according to the officials, that on account of war conditions abroad many foreign motorists will look to America for their customary long distance motor trips this year.

TIRE SUIT ENDS

The litigation between the Goodyear and Firestone companies regarding the alleged infrigement by the latter company of certain patents which were claimed to cover the manufacture of pneumatic tires by machinery has been brought to an end by a decision of the United States Court of Appeals, which has held the patents to be invalid. Had the Goodyear Company succeeded every tire manufacturer in the United States would have paid them royalty.



Economy and Convenience Paramount

SPACE is too meagre to enumerate each single point the designers of Denby lorries figured out scientifically for economy and convenience to the user. Simple statements of Denby merits might seem like egotism. We prefer to let the user speak its praises. Detail specifications in our catalog will impress upon you the reason for the Denby's popularity.

14 inch road clearance Stromberg Carburetor.

Eiseman High Tension Waterproof Magneto—capacities: 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 5 tons.

E. W. FRAZER, Peking

DENBY MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

Export Department, Singer Building, New York, U. S. A.
Cable Address: "Dentrux"
Cable Codes: Western Union and A. B. C. 5th edition

Also Stocked by

The Shanghai Garage Company

Tel. West 197, Central 1159

Gear Teeth That Bite!

See how sharp they are—how they will bite into the road—or down through the mud and slime on wet asphalt and hold the wheel secure against either a skid or a drive-slip. They are found only on

Miller Tires

GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

Besides giving positive skidding protection, they have the advantage of being extremely economical to use.

Miller engineers have wonderfully strengthened the fabric frame work of the tire by an exclusive process of vulcanizing at a temperature that retains all of the natural wax and oil in the fabric, making it stronger and enabling it to keep its strength almost indefinitely.

You can see for yourself how such service will cut down your yearly tire bill.

SOLE AGENTS

HUDFORD GARAGE

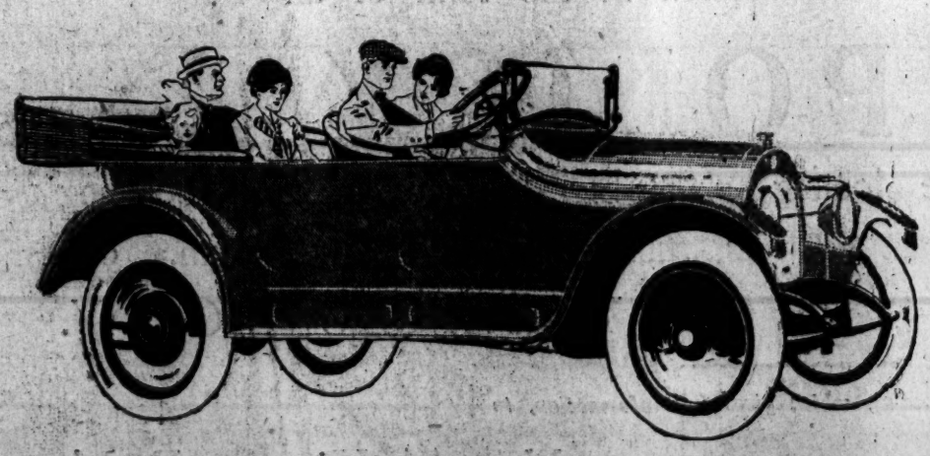
THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

MODEL 90 **Overland** MODEL 90

APPEARANCE—PERFORMANCE—COMFORT

PLUS OVERLAND SERVICE

mean *lasting* satisfaction in the use of your car



FOR YOU—YOUR WIFE—YOUR FAMILY

MODEL 90 has deep, roomy seats, plenty of leg room, plenty of room behind the steering wheel, big doors, and all the conveniences that mean added comfort for both driver and passengers.

For price, particulars and demonstrations, apply to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

2a, Jinkee Road — *SOLE AGENTS* — Phone: Central 3809

CAR OVERHAULING IS IN ORDER THESE DAYS

Here Are Some Valuable Suggestions From An Expert Automobile Man

"Now is the time to go over your car and prepare it for summer use," says William H. Stewart, Jr., president of the Stewart Automobile School. "If you have time for a thorough overhauling this should be done, but the following matters should be attended towhether you have time or not as they are imperative.

"Remove crank case and clean it thoroughly by hand. Do not think that this can be done by pouring in kerosene and running the engine. Such a method only stirs up the grit and other sediment and carries it into the bearings. Some is then carried off with the kerosene but not all. The grit makes a fine grinding compound for the bearings so it stands to reason that this process is not advisable. Remove the crank case and all such danger is avoided.

"If there is any accumulation of carbon have it removed before it becomes troublesome. If your engine has a removable head you can do the work yourself, using a set of carbon scrapers. But if the head is not removable the oxygen process will answer. While the workman is burning out the cylinders you may be cleaning the spark plugs.

"There is no more danger of freezing weather, so drain all the anti-freezing solution and fill with clean water. Most motorists use alcohol, which has a tendency to lower the boiling point of the water and so make it steam more rapidly. For this reason it should now be removed. Then clean the cooling system as any slight obstruction will cause overheating in summer whereas it might not bother you in winter. Provide about a pound of common washing soda in hot water and pour the strained solution into the radiator as fast as it dissolves. Run car as usual all day and drain off at night or the next morning. Fill with clean water and change it again the following day. By so doing your engine will be free from overheating for several months.

"Next clean the gearset and differential and change to a heavier lubricant. The method of cleaning is the same for both. Jack up one wheel and block the other so that the gears may be used without moving the car. Pour in some kerosene and start the engine. Now shift to the different gears so as to loosen the accumulated muck. Drain thoroughly, replace plug and fill up to the usual level with kerosene and repeat the process of shifting gears. Use a long handled brush in the corner and on the sides of the gears. The differential is now working the same as when going around corners and every gear is revolving. This cleans the gears and the inside of the case very thoroughly. Change the kerosene frequently until you are satisfied that you have done a good job. Allow to drain for several minutes and then fill with a grease light enough to flow readily. You should use a heavier lubricant in summer than in winter, a 'gear case compound.' This preserves its body in the hottest weather, yet is thin enough to reach every bearing.

"Of course the tires should be gone over, the rims painted, the springs lubricated, and a thousand other matters attended to but the ones indicated above are very important."

Solid Tires Rapidly Destroyed By Cuts

Quick Repairs Should Be Made After Injury Is Discovered

If the habit of carefulness shown by a truck driver to his horses when his vehicle was horse-drawn should be continued in the same degree when he drives a truck, many economies would result.

When a driver found that his horse's hoof had picked up a stone, he immediately removed the stone. He knew that to neglect the stone meant injury to the horse and a consequent loss to himself.

Solid tires on trucks are as likely to pick up stones as are horses' hoofs. The stones force their way into the rubber and sink deeper with each revolution of the wheel. To permit them to remain means an injury to the tire, which will increase rapidly.

With regard to cuts in solid tires, the United States Tire Company says that it is practically impossible for even the most careful drivers to avoid them. These cuts should be taken care of when first discovered, because with each revolution of the tire the cut spreads a little, and in time the small cut will become a large fissure, extending down to the hard rubber base. This then gives rise to separation and chipping. The remedy is to trim off the edges of the small cut until, instead of a sharp cut, there is a smooth depression in the tire.

TRUCKS FOR ROAD WORK

Eighty motor trucks, of which thirty are Republic trucks, are being used by the Connecticut Highway Commission in its present road building program. Nearly $3,000,000 will be spent this year in constructing roads that will be as nearly permanent as possible.

Many Europeans So Tour In States

Indications Show That Motorists From Abroad Are Turning Attention To U. S.

That many Europeans will make automobile trips in America during the coming touring season is indicated by requests for road information and itineraries, received during recent weeks by the American Automobile Association.

Because of post-war conditions abroad it is inevitable that foreign automobilists will look to the United States as the most desirable touring ground now available. Representative of the varied inquiries for information is one received from a resident of Bari, Italy, who prefaces his request with the statement that he desired to acquaint himself with the remarkable scenic attractions of America, and to properly see them he plans an automobile trip here this summer. He is a veteran road traveler and appreciates that good roads, excellent hotel accommodations, and beautiful and unusual scenery are requisite for a thoroughly satisfactory and enjoyable tour.

Army Promotions For Goodrich Brothers

Charles C. and David Goodrich, brothers, and sons of the late Dr. B. F. Goodrich founder of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, have received simultaneous promotion from the War Department. Charles C. has been promoted from major to colonel. His brother has been elevated from the rank of major to lieut.-colonel. Dr. Goodrich himself served in the Civil War just prior to founding the Goodrich Company. The sons are now members of the board of directors of the company.

Columbia Dry Batteries

Strength and Reliability

are of paramount importance in batteries. Both of these features are to be found in the **Columbia**. For all-round service they are positively unequaled.

If you need dependable current to run your motor car, give the **Columbia** a trial. You will never regret it, and we are sure you will become a **Columbia** enthusiast. They are suitable for either heavy or light work.

If you are looking for current to ring bells; operate telephones and signals; light lanterns; ignite tractors or motor boats, use **Columbia** Batteries.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a **Columbia** feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

Press down spring

DEALERS—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details from

Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai

or direct from us.

National Carbon Co., Inc.
Export Department
Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Cable Add.: "Carbon Cleveland"

TRIUMPH CYCLES

TRIUMPH Cycles are as near perfection as it is possible for human effort to achieve. Tried by the supreme test of actual warfare, **TRIUMPH** Cycles have been equal to the heaviest demands made upon them. They have triumphed over every obstacle and are now at your service for the demands of peace.

Write for Lists to:

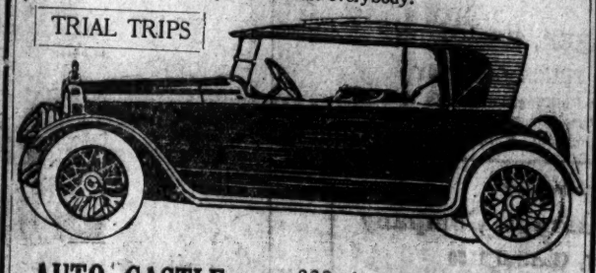
Triumph Motor Cycle Co.,
Coventry, England.

CARS New and Second-hand **CARS**

FOR SALE

All the well-known makes—4, 6, 8 and 12 Cylinders
ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES.
At prices to suit everybody.

TRIAL TRIPS



AUTO CASTLE 228 Avenue Joffre
(Opp. French Fire Station): 'Phone, C. 402

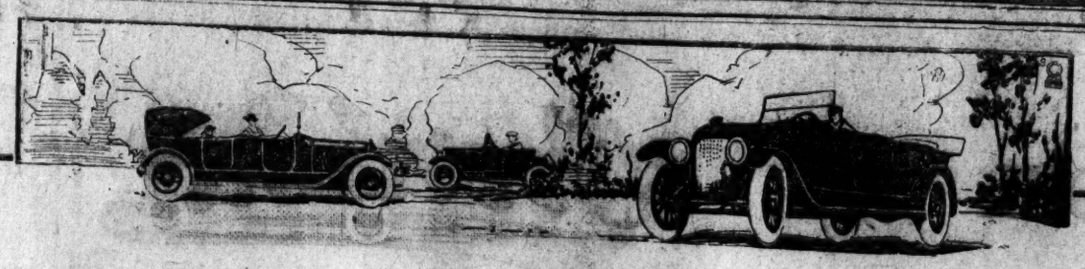
PALMER
(FORERUNNERS OF THE THREE RIB TREAD)
CORD TYRES

BECAUSE of their unique construction (a foundation of rubber insulated cords, instead of canvas) Palmers have greater "life" and resiliency, cannot chafe, keep cool, give greater mileage, and Save Ten Per Cent. of Petrol all the while they are on the road.

Makers also of Tyres for Cycles, Rickshas, Motor Cycles and Aeroplanes.

THE PALMER TYRE LTD.
119-123 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 2.
London, England

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI.



"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day!"

In the case of automobile-owners, this axiom particularly applies, for it is

To-day an accident may happen.

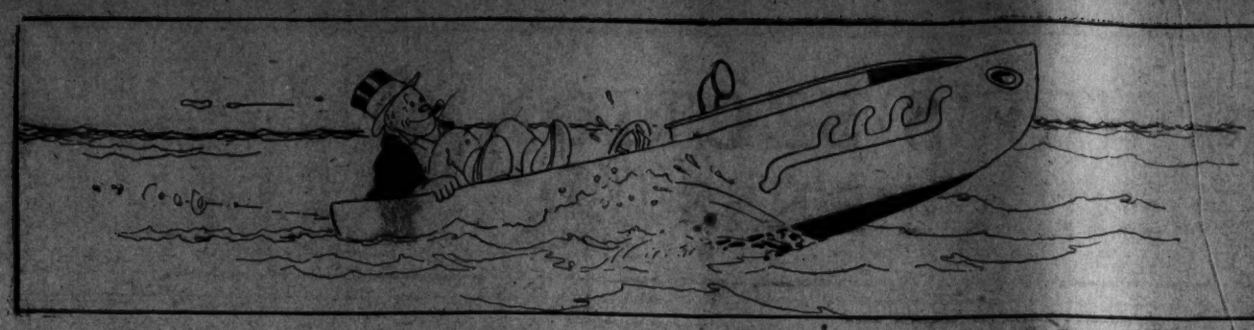
Unless protection has been secured in the form of an

X. S. POLICY

TO-MORROW may mean the footing of a big bill for repairs, replacing a destroyed car, or the payment of a substantial third-party claim, etc. DELAY IS DANGEROUS—TAKE OUT YOUR POLICY TO-DAY.

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

C. E. Sparke Insurance Office, No. 44 Kiangse Road
AGENT, EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

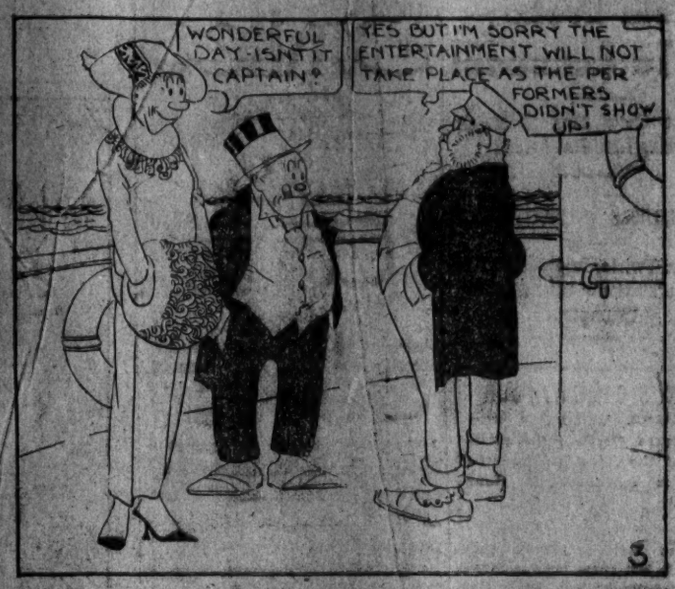


Sporting and Comic Picture Section

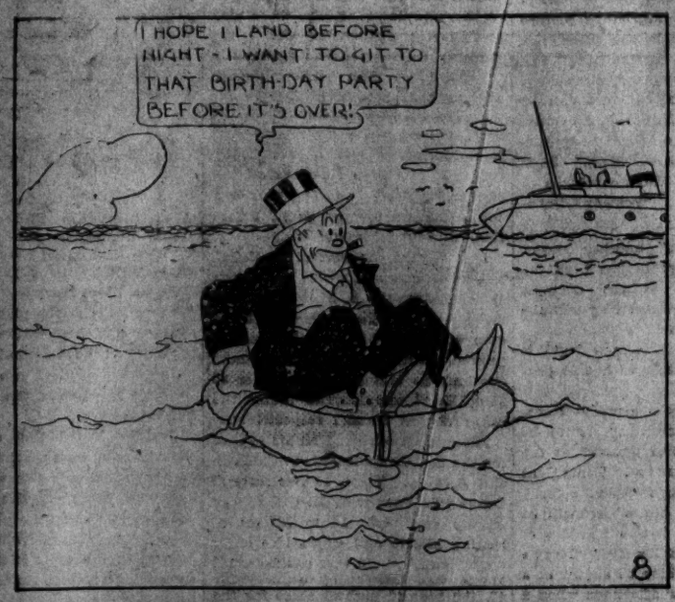
Sunday, June 8th, 1919

Bringing Up Father

MAGGIE-KIN I GO TO CASEY'S HOUSE-HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER IS HAVIN' A BIRTH-DAY PARTY
YOU'LL GO RIGHT UPSTAIRS AND GET DRESSED-MR. AND MRS JOHNS ARE GOING TO CALL AND TAKE US YACHTING!
1

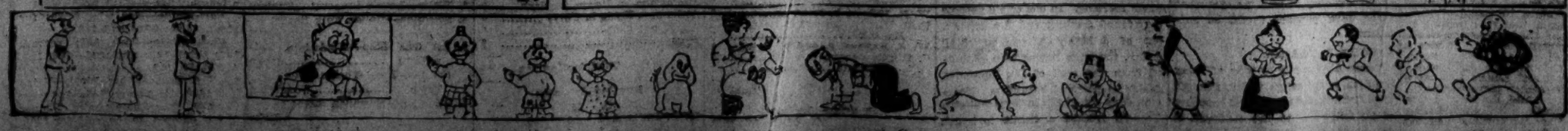


I WISH WE'D LAND EVEN IF IT WUZ AT HOBOKEN-
MISS T. ONNAGE THIS IS MR. JIGGS AN OLD FRIEND OF MINE
OH CAPTAIN-HOW YOU TALK-HE'S A YOUNG MAN!
6



BY GOLLY-I MADE A LUCKY LANDING!
OH! SIR-DID YOU SEE MR JOHN'S YACHT OUT THERE-WE WERE TO GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD BUT I FEAR WE ARE LATE-
9

GEE I WISH I WUZ AN ACTRESS-
SING SOME GOOD OLD SONGS LIKE ME MOTHER USED TO SING!
KIN YOU SING "BEAUTIFUL KATY"
I'LL SING A BALLAD ENTITLED "WE WANT A GOOD EGG AND WANT IT BAD!
GEO MCMANUS
11



SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1919

SAMAR LOSES TO SHANGHAI

Gunboat Crew Has Scott On Firing Line But Locals Win, 9-3

GILL HURLS GREAT GAME

Shanghai Twirler Improves Whilst Scott Weakens When Team Crumples

TODAY'S GAME AT FOUR

The U.S.S. Wilmington nine will oppose Shanghai this afternoon at the Race Course. The game is scheduled for four o'clock.

For five innings Johnny Scott, hurling his last game for the Samar, pitched top-notch ball. His team then proceeded to ball things up a bit and Scott promptly weakened. Meanwhile, Gill, maintained a steady gait and his consistent mound performance was one of the big factors in the Shanghai victory over the sailor nine. The score was 9-3. There were others. The Samar crew erred no less than seven times and Shanghai aggregated 14 safe hits, seven of the nine men getting at least one. Gill and Bradley collected three apiece.

Scott's mound performance was of a 50-50 variety. He fanned 12 and passed none. Three of the strikeouts came after the first two men up in the second had hit safely. And Scott issued no free tickets. On the other hand he was touched for two doubles and nine singles and the going was so hot in the seventh that he swapped stations with his catcher, Savage. Savage allowed three hits and passed two an error contributing the factor necessary to allow Shanghai three tallies in two sessions.

Scott fanned one in the first, three in the second, two each in the third and fourth, one in the fifth, another in the sixth and two in the seventh. Up to the seventh, he was only touched for four hits and but one, Ward's double in the fifth, played any part in the scoring. An infield out and Draper's error allowed the tally.

Gill Steady All The Way

Gill wasn't so flashy but he was ever so much more consistent. Growing better as the game wore on, the lad fanned two with the bases choked in the sixth. In the last two innings, four of the six batters facing him died via the strikeout route.

The locals gave a pretty fair exhibition of the American game even if only three of the nine runs were earned. In the sixth, doubles by Gill and successive singles by Smith, Ward and Westaway, aided and abetted by slipups by Luna, Savage and Finch gave three runs to Shanghai. Two came in the seventh on singles by Gill, Bradley and Hoffman with Finch again stepping to the fore with an error.

If Finch didn't break Scott's heart in the sixth, then somebody was cheated for when the right fielder let Smith's single go through to the wild flowers, two runs scored. Finch played a good game for Shanghai in the seventh, too.

Ward Has Rough Voyage

Until he was sent to right field and Porterfield brought in to second base, Ward, making his debut in a Shanghai uniform had a stormy time. Twice he was too anxious and each time mauled a double play. One of the possible dual killings, had it gone through in the fourth, would have prevented any scoring in the session. Because of Gill's pitching, Ward's grievous slipup in the sixth did no damage other than to crowd the sacks and make it necessary for Gill to fan two. But Ward took the curse off his fielding by a two base clout that paved the way for his first run.

The locals looked pretty good, much better than they have been painted. Gill pitched nice ball and in addition to catching a neat game, Bradley pickled three in four trips. Smith accepted ten chances at first, grabbed a couple of hits and stole as many bases. Hoffman amassed two singles and played an errorless game at short while Crow contributed the classy stop of the afternoon. Crow accepted six chances without a miss and managed to hit safely once after whiffing twice.

Mr. Luna's Glove Again

Luna made one of his nigh-famous gloved-hand stabs. He completed eight circles under a foul that scraped all the fuzz from the low-hanging clouds and then nipped the ball. It was a difficult catch to make with a bothersome sun peeping from said clouds.

Crow's stop and Luna's grab were the only spectacular plays during the nine innings. Until the sixth it was a pitcher's battle with Scott having the edge. Then the advantage shifted

(Continued on Page 3)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Wong Tz visited the chief garage of the China Vehicle Co. and, after the usual preliminaries, became the lessee for eight hours of one of the company's most resplendant ricshas.

Eight hours subsequently, when it came time to check in, there was no sign of Wong or ricsha. At a reasonable allowance of time thereafter there was still no trace of either. And after an unreasonable period had flitted past the police were notified. A short time later the ricsha was discovered in a patch of waste land. It was no longer replendant, by reason of an absence of tires and upholstery. Presently a detective found Wong luxuriating in a tea shop. He shrugged his shoulders philosophically and went along to the station.

Next morning beneath the solemn regard of the Magistrate and Assessor Wong preserved his philosophic calm. He had grown tired of pulling the ricsha about, he explained, so he had dragged it out of the way and stripped it of all saleable furnishings. The tires being gone he could not drag the vehicle back to its stable.

Still unruffled Wong was led away to the cloistral seclusion of a cell in the Municipal jail, where for a month he can philosophise under ideal conditions.

That Open Door Again

A few mornings agone, before the shopkeepers went Bolshevik and marketing became a pursuit of the past. Mme. Bong Zee-sz strung a basket upon her arm and went forth to dicker for the day's supply of green stuff.

Somehow dealers appeared unusually independent and Mme. Bong returned after a strenuous couple of hours of argument, chafing under the conviction that she had been shamefully "done" on several transactions. Her irritation increased when she started to compile breakfast and couldn't locate the brass kettle she wanted to soak the cabbage in. Ducking her head out the door to see if by any chance one of the Bong offspring had carried the utensil outside, the housewife perceived Yoong Wong-sz loitering about in the courtyard. Of this lady Mme. Bong bluntly inquired her business. The suddenness and heat of the query startled the intruder into a confidential outpouring.

Mme. Yoong explained apologetically that she had called at the Bong household an hour or so earlier and had found no one at home. So she had taken the brass kettle off its hook and carried it to the nearest pawnshop, where she impounded it for $1.60. The affair had been so simple that she had returned to see if there were any more kettles about. The Bong breakfast was delayed half an hour while Mme. Bong dragged the other lady to a policeman and went into explanations.

In reply to the court Yoong Wong-sz could give no reason for her abduction of the kitchen ware, other than that the door was open and no one had appeared to protest. In view of her assistance in recovering the kettle and her candid admission of wrongdoing it was thought that three days' penance would be sufficient.

Ambition Sank Again

Tsang Ah-kung is by way of being a mason, a profession which, through the splattering of mortar and exposure of its followers to the elements, is rough on the complexion. It was evidently because of aspiration to correct this condition that Tsang was discovered prowling about in the New World building at 3 o'clock the other morning. In one of his pockets they found a mirror and in another a pot of a highly endorsed vanishing cream, the same having been extracted from the stall of Seu Zan-sung, dealer in personal beautifiers. Fourteen days out of the sunlight will give Tsang's freckles a chance to bleach nicely.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

OH MOTHER WASHES OUR WAISTS AT HOME - SHE HAS NOTHING TO DO IN THE EVENINGS AFTER SHE COOKS DINNER AND WASHES THE DISHES YOU KNOW - MOTHER IS SO GOOD
OH I THINK THAT SHES JUST WONDERFUL
I HEAR THAT ME DAUGHTERS ARE GONNA BUY HER A NICE AXE AND A NEW WHEELBARROW FOR HER BIRTHDAY - THEY'RE LOVELY CHILDREN - SO THOUGHTFUL
YES I HEARD. THEM SAY SOMETHING ABOUT A NEW WRINGER FOR THE WASH TUB
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A DAME TELL HER FRIEND ABOUT HER WONDERFUL MOTHER

At The Theaters

"Mickey," with Mabel Normand in the title role, which has proved to be one of the biggest photo-play hits of recent months, will have its final showing at the Apollo theater at the matinee this afternoon and tonight.

Following Monday's matinee, at which "The Narrow Path" with Fanny Ward as star will be shown, a new Douglas Fairbanks picture will be presented in the evening at the Apollo. This is "The Lamb" and it will be shown for three days. With the Fairbanks picture will be shown also Pathe's American Gazette and a two-reel comedy called "The Feathered Nest." Next Thursday Gladys Hulette returns to the Apollo in "Post-And-Pans-Peggy."

"Sporting Life," another recent big screen hit, which has been the main attraction at the Olympic theater, will be shown at matinee and tonight at the Olympic and again tomorrow. The Municipal band is supplying the music with this production.

Nora Talmadge's comedy-drama, "The Social Secretary," is to be given at the Isis theater at the matinee this afternoon. Tonight at the Isis a striking five-part comedy called "Reggie Mixes In" will be shown and with it two episodes of the serial, "The Bull's Eye." "Reggie Mixes In" will also be shown at a matinee tomorrow afternoon when a Charlie Chaplin comedy will also be offered. Tomorrow night a Triangle-Griffith production in five parts with the title, "Hoodoo Ann" will be shown and with it the second series of "Zigomar," in four parts.

Marie Doro stars in "Castles For Two," which is the feature offering at the Victoria theater tonight following a matinee this afternoon when "Dodging a Million" will be shown. Tomorrow night for one time only "The Fall of a Nation" will be presented at the Victoria.

The Open Air Cinema Show at St. George's Garden on Bubbling Well Road offers as the feature of its program tonight a Gold Rooster play in five parts called "Hinton's Double." Besides the feature, the program includes Pathe's Gazette and a comedy film.

Cricket Club Beats Recs In Decisive Style, 198-93

The Shanghai Cricket Club took the Shanghai Recreation Club into camp yesterday afternoon on their own ground, in weather that was more than warm, to the tune of 198 to 93.

Cooper won the toss and decided to bat first, which was perhaps the reason his crew did not do as well as they did Saturday last, when they lost the toss against "A" Co.

Harry Ollerdessen has apparently learned more than soldiering since he has been across the Pacific for this was his first appearance on the cricket field since his return—and Doc. Morriss regrets it, for Harry got no less than six sixes off the Doctor, picking up 55, the only double figures for the Recs., before Hansell found his wicket.

Fielding on the part of the S.C.C. was weak compared with last week's show against the S. M. Police team, more than "buttered fingers" being seen when the ball travelled on the ground. Hansell bowled throughout the innings taking 6 wickets for 32 runs, Read and Morriss taking the other four at 3 and 1 respectively.

After ten Deeks and Moule opened for the S.C.C. against C. Ollerdessen and Bhoora. When 30 was reached Deeks was caught by H. Ollerdessen having compiled 14 to his credit, leaving Moule and Clifford to carry on, which they did very decidedly till Moule was caught by Quincey for 45, the second highest score for the Club. Capt. Stagg, who partnered Clifford after Middleton and Tait had been disposed of by Haynes, showed us how cricket should be played—carefully at first, then, when comfortably settled, hit out. Sixty stood to Stagg's credit when his wicket, which was the last of the game, fell—F. Ollerdessen being the cause. Pearson again did well, picking up 23 runs, all carefully played. Who was the wicket keeper? Mr. Extras showed 11, a little too much for one who has been behind the sticks so often.

At the start of the S.C.C. innings the Recs. were snappy in their fielding, but what went wrong towards the end? Quincey and Manley stood out very prominently, the former especially so out in the country. Walter Wilson proved the most successful of the bowlers tried, with Tom Main taking second place for the Recs.

Shanghai Recreation Club

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Hansell	55
W. T. Manley, b. Morriss	9
A. J. Willis, c. Stagg, b. Hansell	6
T. Main, c. Morriss, b. Hansell	9
C. H. Bhoora, c. Pearmoff, b. Hansell	7
L. P. Quincey, c. Morriss, b. Hansell	9
H. J. Cooper (Capt.) l.b.w. b. Read	1
W. E. Wilson, b. Read	6
F. C. H. Ollerdessen, c. Read, b. Hansell	3
W. J. Haynes, c. and b. Read	1
C. S. Ollerdessen, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	93

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.	N.B.
H. H. Morriss	6	—	44	1	—
W. H. Hansell	11	2	32	6	—
W. S. Read	5.4	—	17	3	—

Shanghai Cricket Club

S. J. Deeks, c. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Bhoora	14
W. H. Moule, c. Quincey, b. Wilson	45
W. C. G. Clifford, l.b.w. b. Wilson	30
H. Middleton, c. Haynes, b. Main	0
E. G. Tait, c. Haynes, b. Main	9
E. W. Stagg (Capt.) c. F. Ollerdessen, b. Bhoora	60
H. H. Morriss, c. Wilson, b. Main	0
J. M. Pearson, c. and b. Bhoora	23
W. S. Read, c. and b. C. E. Ollerdessen	0
R. Grimshaw, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	5
W. Hansell, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	198

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.	N.B.
C. H. Bhoora	14.4	—	62	3	—
C. E. Ollerdessen	12	2	51	2	—
W. T. Manley	3	—	16	—	—
T. Main	10	—	39	3	—
W. E. Wilson	6	1	19	2	—

Customs Beats Navy

The cricket match played between the Customs' Recreation Club and the Navy on the Shanghai Recreation Club ground resulted in a win for the Customs by 68 runs, the score being 112 to 44.

Customs batted first and five of their batsmen reached double figures, while only two of the Navy men went past ten. The bowling of the Customs was very good, as was also their fielding. With another two or three players joining up they should have a more than fairly good team this season.

Following were the statistics of the game:

Customs R. C.

H. D. Hilliard, c. Marks, b. Mooney	20
D. W. Heron, b. Marks	1
R. M. Ogden, c. and b. Mooney	22
W. Nash, c. Collins, b. Mooney	18
H. E. Wray, b. Mooney	3
R. S. Campbell, retired	28
G. Curry, b. Mooney	0
P. McMahon, c. Owen, b. Mooney	10
R. Burke-Close, not out	2
R. E. McNale, b. Mooney	0
V. M. Collaco, c. Owen, b. Mooney	2
Byes	5
Leg. Byes	1
Total for Innings	112

Bowling Averages

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mooney	13.2	1	62	8
Marks	13	2	50	1

Navy

Booy, b. Nash	2
Griffiths, c. Heron, b. Hilliard	12
Mooney, b. Nash	0
Marks, c. Heron, b. Hilliard	13
Burke, c. McNale, b. Curry	0
Frost, c. Heron, b. Hilliard	1
Owen, c. Heron, b. Curry	2
Collins, c. Ogden, b. Curry	5
McFarlane, c. Heron, b. Nash	0
Altham, c. Nash, b. Curry	0
Agok, not out	0
Byes	9
Total for Innings	44

Bowling Averages

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. D. Hilliard	6	0	20	3
W. Nash	8	1	19	3
G. Curry	2.5	0	5	4

Lawn Bowls

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club held the first round of their "Rink" Championship yesterday afternoon in ideal weather, the "ends" as a whole being very keenly contested. The following is the results, the winners having to carry on the good work next Saturday afternoon:

Rink No. 1.

R. Simmons (Skip)	T. Harborne (Skip)
G. L. Campbell	J. Munro
E. C. Emmett	F. J. Norbury
J. R. Kingthorn	S. M. S. Gubbay
17	16

Rink No. 2.

A. Samson (Skip)	W. N. C. Allen (Skip)
H. G. Mainwaring	F. Grundy
Maj. Trueman	Dr. Merrins
W. B. Pitt	P. M. Scott
20	14

Rink No. 3.

J. C. Macdougall (Skip)	J. Park (Skip)
R. J. Bowerman	D. M. Graham
L. W. C. Lorden	A. W. Starling
J. W. Gorden	J. S. McGavin
18	17

Rink No. 4.

Alb. Taylor (Skip)	W. Gater (Skip)
J. J. Sheridan	A. J. Stokes
Capt. Butland	A. Halecost
C. Large	J. Frost
24	13

Rink No. 5.

J. T. Disselduff (Skip)	A. D. Bell (Skip)
J. Valentine	J. D. Gaines
Dr. H. Rees	E. J. Oakshott
J. Buckley	W. A. Ogden
23	13

Rink No. 6

C. M. Bain (Skip)	F. L. Marshall (Skip)
E. Payne	Capt. J. Dewar
J. C. Thomson	C. P. Dawson
F. A. Sampson	C. W. Marshall
25	20

After the match the Captain of the Club, Mr. W. N. C. Allen, was deputed by the members to call on Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., the President of the Club, and in their names present him with a very handsome gold wristlet watch, with suitable inscription, on the occasion of his leaving for home.

Tomorrow's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Preparedness ..... Deiro
2. Overture—Greeting ..... Mahi
3. Waltz—Love's Proposal ..Tchiani
4. Selection—Italian Folk Songs Fangssotti
5. (a) One Step—Mississippi Volunteers ..... Gobb
   (b) Fox Trot—Yock-a-Mile Town ..... Donaldson
6. Selection—Hawaiian Melodies Lake

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

ONE RECORD GOES IN DAY'S RACING

Triumph Clips 4-5 Second From Five Furlong Mark At Kiangwan

FEW SURPRISES SPRUNG

Fair Times And One Or Two Close Finishes Mark Program

RACES TOMORROW

Another card of eight races will be run off at Kiangwan tomorrow, winding up the season. The first saddling bell will ring at 3 p.m.

A broiling hot sun was the outstanding item in yesterday's program at Kiangwan. Aside from the heat as topic for comment there was one record trimmed, times for the rest of the card were consistently good and the crowd was of fair size. Neither the mounting mercury nor the efforts of striking students, who sought to persuade Chinese patrons that this is no time for sportive recreation, seemed to affect the attendance much.

There were one or two interesting finishes but the results throughout confirmed the judgment of the majority and dividends in the pari-mutuel rooms were of the common or garden variety, most of them showing effects of too much attention at that.

Among the jockeys Knoll stood out as the fortunate party of the day, annexing two firsts and a brace of second places. Moller rode two ponies to win and another pair to third and Ezra took a couple of victories. Burkill and Heard were the other first place men, while Vida rode four mounts into second position, drawing blanks otherwise.

The record slashing occurred in the first event of the afternoon, the five furlong dash for the Flying Plate. Nine ponies went away at the signal, the honors going to Triumph, Ezra up, who won from Hill on Guilding Star by the comfortable margin of a length and a half. The time was 1.11 2-5, as against How Much's previous mark of 1.12 1-5.

The Deal Selling Plate went to the old Kiangwan favorite The Kangani, ridden by Knoll, by half a length, the same distance separating the second pony from Rocksand, Rowe's mount.

Great Star, brought in by a length by Heard in the third race paid out $35.40, the next highest return of the day, and Footlight scored first in the Holiday Plate by a length, Reformation nailing second by a neck from Triumphant Star.

The sixth race, the City Selling Plate, saw the closest finish of the program, so close in fact that the manipulators got the wrong horse up for third, causing a momentary tieup. The ponies came down the stretch in one level bunch and Knoll pushed Mormon into the honors in the last few strides with barely a neck to spare. Another scant neck spanned Lanchester and Zomba which finished second and third, with Johnston forcing so well that his name went up on the card for a fleeting instant. Incidentally the Mormon knocked out the prime dividend of the meeting—$40.80; after that there was nothing showing but the favorites.

1.—**The Flying Plate.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies that have not won a race of 6 furlongs or under this year. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens, allowed 7 lbs. Non winning griffins of the year, allowed 10 lbs. Allowances not accumulative.—Five furlongs.

	lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's grey Triumph (Mr. Ezra)	152—1
Mr. Tucksong's grey Guiding Star (Mr. Hill)	—2
Mr. Lamerton's grey Escapade (Mr. Rowe)	154—3

Also ran: Unionist (Mr. Tomono), Pacification (Mr. Knoll), After Dark (Mr. White), Soft Thing (Mr. Vida), Golden Sheen (Mr. Morriss) and Coronet Dahlia (Mr. Burkill).

Won by a length and a half, half a length. Time—1:11 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $7.20; for place, $5.60; $7.00 and $13.10.

Cash sweep—first, 281; second, 372; third, 169; unplaced—186, 192, 4, 274, 59, 126.

2.—**The Deal Selling Plate.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Winner if entered to be sold for $200, weight for inches as per scale; if to be sold $100, allowed 5 lbs.

NANYANG'S CHAMPION TRACK TEAM

The Nanyang College track team, nine athletes from which went to Manila to contend in the Far Eastern Olympic Games, took the Inter-collegiate Championship for the third year in succession this year when it defeated all other schools represented at the meet held April 29. In securing the championship Nanyang also took the Cornell Cup, presented to the East China Inter-collegiate Athletic Association by Cornell University alumni.

The names, from left to right: Standing J. K. Gold (Physical Director), J. H. Chen, N. L. Chang, S. Y. Chang, Y. S. Wang, H. Tsai, Y. T. Tu, K. T. Sze, C. S. Tsu, Castle Ho, P. Y. Tse (manager). Second row—D. S. Li, S. Yuen, P. S. Shen, M. S. Liu, D. Y. Li, C. Chen (captain), R. B. Zau, L. Chang, W. T. Kwan, D. S. Lee. Front row—S. F. Ning, C. K. Hsu, M. S. Lee, Z. K. Ting.

if to be sold for $50, allowed 10 lbs.—Three-quarters of a mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Stubbs' dun The Kangani (Mr. Knoll)	155	1
Sir Paul's grey Attraction Dahlia (Mr. Vida)		2
Mr. Lamerton's brown Rocksand (Mr. Rowe)		3

Also ran: Dairy (Mr. E. Toeg), Easter Egg (Mr. Yih), Rising Star (Mr. White), Goletta (Mr. Tomono), Battersea (Mr. Morriss), Grey Dawn (Mr. Heard), Poppy (Mr. Hill), Climax (Mr. Burkill) and Battle King (Mr. Ezra).

Won by half a length, half a length. Time—1:29 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $17; for place, $6.10, $13.00 and $21.10.

Cash sweep—first, 95; second, 165; third, 134; unplaced—416, 335, 226, 249, 220, 311, 306, 381 and 390.

3.—**The Hardwicke Stakes.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $100, 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens, allowed 10 lbs.—One mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Tah Yuen's grey Great Star (Mr. Heard)	155	1
Mr. Salmoon's bay Bonanza (Mr. Knoll)	125	2
Messrs. Liou Bros.' bay Christmas Day (Mr. Burkill)	155	3

Also ran: Charing Cross (Mr. Hill), Sir Lamerock (Mr. Vida) and Tyrant (Mr. Yih).

Won by one length, four lengths. Time—2 min. 03 1-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $35.40; for place, $11.20; $13.80 and $13.90.

Cash sweep—first, 386; second, 35; third, 295; unplaced—58, 231 and 324.

4.—**The Holiday Plate.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For griffins of the year. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of two races, 4 lbs. extra and of three or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens, allowed 7 lbs.—Nine furlongs.

	lbs.	
Mr. Cire's grey Footlight (Mr. Moller)	152	1
Mr. Perchang's grey Reformation (Mr. Knoll)	155	2
Mr. Tuckaong's grey Triumphant Star (Mr. Hill)	148	3

Also ran: Ralph de Palma (Mr. Vida), Aramis (Mr. Rowe) and Kirishima (Mr. Nagai).

Won by a length, a neck. Time—2 min. 22 3-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $15.20; for place, $6.80; $6.70 and $7.00.

Cash sweep—first, 366; second, 115; third, 105; unplaced—293, 489 and 459.

5.—**The June Plate.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies that have not won more than two races. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not ridden more than 5 winners, allowed 5 lbs. Non-winning jockeys, allowed 10 lbs.—One mile.

	lbs.	
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's ches. Wilson (Mr. Ezra)	152	1
Mr. Foh Sing's dun Yellow Diamond (Mr. Yih)	155	2
Mr. Cire's bay Firelight (Mr. Moller)	152	3

Also ran: Battle Axe (Mr. Heard), Trus land (Mr. Burkill), Nothing (Mr. White), Persianlight (Mr. Morriss), Rushton (Mr. Hill), Spottedsand (Mr. Vida), Amagi (Mr. Nagai), Ye Illusionist (Mr. Tomono) and Illumination (Mr. Knoll).

Won by a length and a half, two lengths. Time—2 min. 03 4-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $13.70; for place, $7.80; $26.80 and $14.90.

Cash sweep—first, 141; second, 443; third, 429; unplaced—123, 420, 515, 459, 504, 557, 415, 541 and 231.

6.—**The City Selling Plate.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Winner if entered to be sold for $300, weight for inches as per scale; if to be sold for $200, allowed 5 lbs.; if to be sold for $100, allowed 10 lbs.; if to be sold for $50, allowed 15 lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.	
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's bay Mormon (Mr. Knoll)	148	1
Mr. Lansing's ches. Lanchester (Mr. Vida)	145	2
Mr. Uto's black Zonoba (Mr. Schoch)	150	3

Also ran: Yellowstone (Mr. Hill), Runaway Light (Mr. Burkill), New Star (Mr. Toeg), Specialist (Mr. Morriss) and Johnston (Mr. Heard).

Won by a neck, a neck. Time—2 min. 40 1-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $40.80; for place, $9.50; $7.50 and $16.20.

Cash sweep—first, 89; second, 24; third, 60; unplaced—461, 44, 292, 81 and 470.

7.—**The Midsummer Plate.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For griffins of the year that have not won a race up to time of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of the day, to carry 5 lbs. extra.—One mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Hart's grey Motorist (Mr. Moller)	152	1
Mr. Edmund's bay Michigan (Mr. Vida)	155	2
Mr. Nagai's bay Haruna (Mr. Burkill)	155	3

Also ran: Newcastle (Mr. Rowe), Roseway (Mr. Yih), Hinode (Mr. Hill), Eastern Star (Mr. White), Takao (Mr. Nagai) and Realization (Mr. Knoll).

Won by a length, two lengths. Time—2 min. 03 sec.

8.—**The Atlantic Stakes.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of 2 races this year, to carry 4 lbs. extra; any classic winners of this year or ponies that have won 3 races in all, to carry 7 lbs. extra. Winner of the Hardwicke Stakes, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens, allowed 10 lbs. Penalties not accumulative.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.	
Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland (Mr. Burkill)	162	1
Mr. Santeh's white Railway (Mr. Vida)	159	2
Mr. Cire's bay Daintylight (Mr. Moller)	152	3

Also ran: Revenge (Mr. Knoll).

Won by a length, many lengths. Time—2 min. 37 3-5 sec.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $7.10; for place, $6.20 and $7.30.

Cash sweep—first, 52; second, 141; third, 444; unplaced—317.

How The Jockeys Fared

	1st	2nd	3rd
Knoll	2	2	0
Moller	2	0	2
Ezra	2	0	0
C. R. Burkill	1	0	2
Heard	1	0	0
Vida	0	4	0
Hill	0	1	1
Yih	0	1	0
Rowe	0	0	2
Schoch	0	0	1
	8	8	8

Samar Loses To Shanghai

(Continued from Page 2)

to Gill, the pitchers' duel ended. Scott was subsequently chased and the locals tore through, hitting the wire six runs to the merry.

And Here Are The Figures

Shanghai

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crow, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	4	0
Porterfield, lf, 2b	4	1	0	0	2	1	1
Gill, p	5	1	3	4	2	4	1
Bradley, c	4	3	3	3	9	1	0
Hoffman, ss	5	0	2	2	1	3	0
Smith, 1b	5	1	2	2	9	1	0
Ward, 2b, rf	5	1	2	3	1	0	3
Westaway, rf, cf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Maher, cf, lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	42	9	14	16	27	14	5

U.S.S. Samar

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Read, ss	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Luna, 3b	4	1	1	4	5	1	1
Draper, 1b	4	1	1	1	6	0	2
Scott, p, c	4	1	0	0	1	4	0
Savage, c, p	4	0	1	1	12	3	0
Honsold, cf	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bloom, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finet, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	2
Plonk, 2b	4	0	2	4	2	2	1
Total	35	3	5	10	27	13	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	1	9	14	5
USS Samar	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	7

Earned runs—Shanghai, 3; Samar, 1. Left on bases—Shanghai, 5; Samar, 6. Two base hits—Gill and Ward. Three base hits—Plonk. Home run—Luna. Struck out—by Gill, 9; by Scott, 12. First base on balls—off Gill, 2; off Savage, 2. Hits—off Gill, five in nine innings; off Scott, 11 in seven innings; off Savage, 3 in two innings. Passed ball—Savage. Hit by pitched ball—Bloom. First base on errors—Shanghai, 4; Samar, 4. Umpires—Brown and Carey. Time—two hours.

Press Stand Is Innovation

The press box was officially opened yesterday afternoon and because it is not yet completed, we are not saying much about it. One or two changes are needed but the officials of the Club will see that the necessary accoutrements are installed for the comfort of the newshounds. The new press box fills a want. The reporters now have a place where they can see the games and they are not on the field. The new box is above the grandstand, almost in the center. It's cool up there, too.

Diamond In Tough Shape

Although the players were not bothered so much in the game, the workouts showed that the diamond is in tough shape. Several of the players kicked about the condition of the field but this will be remedied this week as the Grounds Committee is going to see that the field is properly rolled.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

International Polo Body

It is quite likely that before another international series is played there will be an international polo association. The demand for such a body is explained in an article in the London Field, as follows:

The close of hostilities gives us an opportunity to consider the reconstruction of our sports while we still have breathing time. There may be some games and sports which may revive slowly, but as far as polo is concerned all those people who write home tell us that the game is being keenly looked forward to, not only by those who played in the past but also by many who hope to learn. It can be imagined that this is likely.

There are many young soldiers and others who will return to England with both money and energies. These are not only, perhaps not chiefly, the professional soldiers, but also the many men who will have to exchange the active life of war for business. Those who have watched the growth of polo have known that if the game was in its beginning a sport for warriors that it has been no less an outlet for the energies of men of business and that some of the greatest and keenest players have been among those who found in the concentrated moments of polo a relief after the sedentary hours of the working day. Polo has the advantage which must always make it a game for the busy man—it takes us less time than any other.

Must Standardise Rules

There are indeed signs of the coming revival of the game, not only in the messages from the fronts, the inquiries after ponies, or even in the fact that one of the London polo clubs is already setting its grounds in order, but that there has never been a war in our time which has not been followed by a growth in the popularity and a development of the rules of polo.

The last year before peace was a great one for the game. As it happened, every tournament of the season was of unusual interest; the future of the game and its possible improvement was eagerly discussed, and that polo was attracting interest was shown by the space allowed for the game in the daily papers. The war came and polo closed down in this country, in America and almost in India, but there is a clear course before us. There is now an opportunity to set the rules of polo on a side. There are certain points at which firm foundation, and thus enable the game to develop freely on the practical we had arrived when the war came.

First that polo was an international game, that it stood almost alone in being suited for East and West, for home and for the Colonies, therefore an international code of rules was to be desired. Common laws are wanted for the game, modified by local by-laws to suit different local customs, but for tournament play there should be universal rules. It follows from the first there should be an international polo association, and that each country should have its own association, which should send representatives to the international association. There are certain points which it is desirable all polo playing countries should have in common.

Penalise The Reckless

For example, the following seem to be the most necessary: 1. The regulation of the handicap system. It should not be open to individual clubs to alter the handicap system. If the handicap system is sound it should be worked, and if not it should be revised, but in no case should tournaments with a modified handicap be allowed. 2. There should be a uniform system of penalties based on two leading principles, (a) the prevention of dangerous, reckless or selfish play; (b) that a game should not be stopped when in full action more than is necessary.

Perhaps this could be best managed by making the penalties tend to the elimination of persistently dangerous or reckless players from the game. The main strength of polo, both as a game and as a training, is team play. Nearly all dangerous play is the outcome of selfishness. Dash, pace, quickness and sound tactics would not be in the least diminished by the elimination of the selfishly reckless player. 3. There should be a common system of securing and appointing umpires. The presence of official umpires should be compulsory at every first class tournament and the expenses of this should be met by the club on whose ground the tournament is played.

In England the County Polo Association should take up its work again at once, and take counsel about the future without delay. It will be a good thing if the scope and influence of this body could be largely increased. But this depends on itself. The most difficult question of all has been left until the last. There should be an accepted height for polo ponies. If ever polo decays it will be the big ponies that will be the cause. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to suggest any improvement on the present system of measurement.

After twenty years as a measuring steward for the National Pony Society, I can see no possible improvement in the system followed by Sir Henry Simpson and Mr. Sheather. The alternative is undoubtedly the reduction of the standard height by an inch, that is, ponies would have to measure 14.1, according to Hurlingham measurement. Of course, some critics will exclaim, "That is what we have always said. You do not believe in Hurlingham measurement." But that is not so. The object of every sound official measurer is to measure if he can. If ponies were measured 14.1 they would at times appear about 14.3, just as 14.2 now appears 15 hands. But the smaller pony is better for the game; it is quite as fast, much handier and far less dangerous. The mistake that has always been made in organising polo is that the game has tended to be legislated for by its best players. The larger and more representative governing bodies which I am advocating would legislate for the man of average skill. All rules should be made for the middle of the handicap. The question here is not what height for a pony will suit a Buckmaster or a Waterbury, but what sort of pony will be best suited to a number five handicap man. The future of the game lies in the lower half of the handicap; its dangers are at the top.

I. Z. Rackets, Slazengers
Tennis Posts, Slazengers
Tennis Balls, Slazengers
Tennis Count Markers, Slazengers
Lawn Bowls, Jacques
Emperor Rackets
Risley Hexagon Rackets
Demon Rackets
Boyes, Bassett & Co.

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M. D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

O.V.B. OREGON'S VERY BEST
LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance
Gande, Price Co., Agents

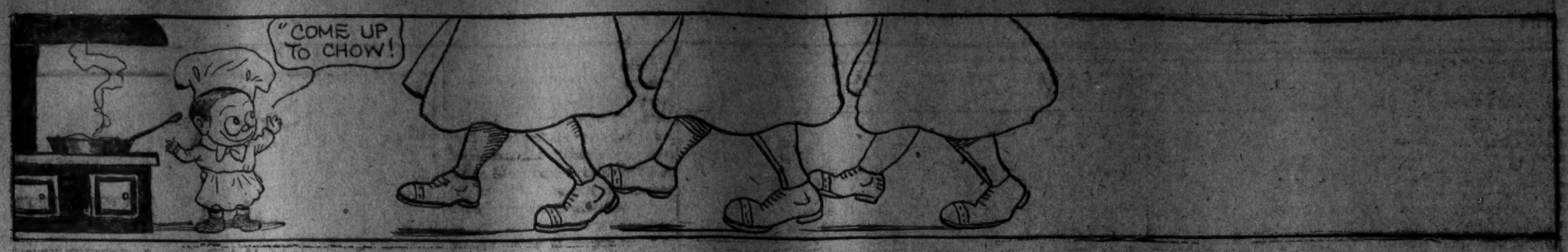
RACKETS RESTRUNG

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
Best quality of strings
$2.00
SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
Mail Orders a Specialty

This year Vacationists to
MOKANSAN and KULING
will carry less weight.
Our Branches will Supply at Shanghai Prices
Complete Lines of
Building and Household Hardware and Sundries.
Tennis Balls, Best Hand-sewn, $9.00 per doz.
American-made Rackets.
Tennis Shoes $1.35 per pair.
YUT SAE CHANG & CO.
A 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

The "Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.
The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.
Guaranteed
Manufactured
England
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. 144



Little Jimmy

1. "IT SEEMS THE OTHER DAY THE JENKINS KID WILLIE BROUGHT A POOR HOMESICK YOUNG SOLDIER HE'D MET HOME TO DINNER AND EVER SINCE JENKINS IS ALL SWELLED UP OVER THE KID."
"I DON'T BLAME HIM. I THINK IT WAS PERFECTLY WONDERFUL OF THE BOY TO BE SO THOUGHTFUL AND KIND!"
2.
"MISTO THOMPSON, YO' OLE STOVE DONE GONE ALL TO PIECES! YOU-ALL GOTTUH GIT MISTO STOVE DOCTAH RIGHT AWAY OR NO SUPPER!"
GENERAL HELP YOURSELF!
3. "JIMMY, YOUVE HEARD WHAT LUCRETIA JUST SAID. THE 'PHONE IS OUT OF ORDER SO YOU MUST RUN DOWN TO HARDY THE STOVE MAN'S PLACE AND TELL HIM TO PLEASE COME UP RIGHT AWAY!"
4.
"GEE! NO DINNER!"
5
"HEY, JIM. COME ON WIT' US. DIS SOGER IS GONNA SHOW US HIS CAMP!"
"GOSH, BUCK! I DUNNO. I —"
5.
"THE MORE THE MERRIER!"
"HEY! KIN ME AN' ME KID BROTHER "DICER" COME ALONG TOO?"
"SURE "BRICK" COME ON!"
"BRING "SNUFFLES" TOO!"
6.
"WHADDA THINK OF MY FAMILY?"
"SOME YEARLINGS!"
"LISTEN, FELLERS. I JUST REMEMBERED SUMPIN' I GOT A BIRDIE IDEAR!"
7. "NO! I WON'T WAIT A MOMENT LONGER! I'VE GOT TO GO MYSELF AND GET THE STOVE MAN OR WE'LL STARVE TO DEATH!"
8
"LOOK PAPA! I INVITED SOME POOR HOMESICK SOLDIERS TO DINNER!"
"HOORAY FOR THE KID!"
"AN' HOORAY FOR HIS MA AN' PA!"
9.
"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE BOYS? WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"
"I'M SORRY TO BE COMPELLED TO TAKE YOU ALL TO A RESTAURANT BUT OUR STOVE IS CLEAN OUT OF COMMISSION!"
"OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT! THE BOYS WON'T MIND!"
10. "I HEAR YOU HAD QUITE A DINNER PARTY THE OTHER NIGHT."
"LO JENKINS YES BUT IT WASN'T MY IDEA MY SMALL SON KELLY SUGGESTED IT"
SWINNERTON